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ABSTRACT

This workbook is designed to help secondary-school students expand their spelling, vocabulary, and comprehension skills through the study of roots, prefixes, and suffixes. Noting that roots, prefixes, and suffixes are the building blocks upon which all words are formed, the introduction contends that a thorough knowledge of these elements will greatly enhance vocabulary and improve understanding of unfamiliar words. In addition, the introduction defines root, prefix and suffix and explains how to do the activities in the workbook. The introduction concludes with a pretest/posttest, and a student introduction follows which includes a warm-up exercise focused on thinking about meaning. The workbook then presents the exercises. Thirteen extension worksheets, intended for assessment or additional practice, and three independent study worksheets follow the exercises. Includes a nine-item list of suggested reference materials; an answer key; and the word roots dictionary. (PM)

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LEVEL B
BOOK 1

WORD ROOTS

LEARNING THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF BETTER SPELLING AND VOCABULARY

ED 471 004

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LATIN & GREEK PREFIXES ROOTS SUFFIXES

CS 511 502

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CHERIE BLANCHARD

Level B Book 1

Word Roots

Learning the Building Blocks of Better Spelling and Vocabulary

Titles in the series:

Word Roots

Level A Book 1

Level B Book 1

by Cherie Blanchard

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INTRODUCTION

"To be a power one must know how to use language; and how can you place words together unless you know their derivation and their real meaning?"

—Henry Kraemen

Word Roots is designed to help students expand their spelling, vocabulary, and comprehension skills. *Word Roots* is a uniquely designed and challenging workbook based on the word elements: roots, prefixes, and suffixes. Note that the roots used in this book originate from the Greek language—the foundation of much of our English language.

Roots, prefixes, and suffixes are the building blocks upon which all words are formed. A thorough knowledge of these elements will greatly enhance one's vocabulary and improve one's understanding of otherwise unfamiliar words. For example, understanding the meaning of *scop*, *phon*, *tele*, *peri* and *meter* would enable one to comprehend many words made from combinations of these elements, such as the following:

telephone	phonic	periscopic	telescope
telemetry	phonometer	perimeter	periscope
telescopic	telephonic	telemeter	phonoscope

Even more dramatically, the Greek root *hydr* is the basis for some fifty words in our language. The significance of this is revealed in the fact that with every new root learned, the resulting growth of one's vocabulary can be truly astounding—and *Word Roots* provides the tools.

Definitions of Root, Prefix, and Suffix

A **root** is the element that gives the basic meaning of the word. In this book, the term root refers to the original Greek* word. An English word may have two or more roots in it. Identifying these roots can help you to define a word you don't know.

A **prefix** is an element that is added to the beginning of a word. The prefix adds to or alters the meaning of the basic word. For example, the prefix *ant* means opposite. The root *onym* means word.

ant + *onym* = antonym a word that is opposite in meaning

The prefix *syn* means with or together

syn + *onym* = synonym a word that is similar in meaning

A **suffix** is an element added to the end of a word. The suffix can define the word grammatically, giving some indication as to part of speech.

Root: *dermat* = skin	Suffixes: *ology* (study of), *ist* (one who), *ic* (related to)
dermat + *ology* = dermatology	study of skin (noun)
dermat + *ology* + *ist* = dermatologist	one who studies skin (noun)
dermat + *ology* + *ic* = dermatologic	related to the study of skin (adjective)

*Note: in this book, all roots are Greek in origin. Prefixes and suffixes may be either Latin or Greek.

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How to Do the Activities

The worksheets help the student to meet the following objectives: Given Latin and Greek elements and their definitions, the student will:

1. Identify these elements in English words.
2. Match each given word to its correct meaning.
3. Select the correct word to complete an unfinished sentence.

Identifying the Elements

The information below will help the student identify the word elements (Objective 1 above).

- A word can have more than one root, as shown below. Each root is circled.

  thermo + meter = thermometer

- Often, when a word ends with a root, an *e* is added to the end of the root.

  tele + phon = telephone

- Sometimes similar letters are dropped when elements are combined.* The student should use ovelapping circles to identify roots when two roots share letters.

  bio + ops + y = biopsy

- The last letter may be dropped when a suffix is added.

  dermat + ology + ist — *ology* drops the *y* in — dermatologist

  geo +ology — *geo* drops the *o* in — geology

* Variations in spelling of roots are given when necessary. For example, some words include the root as *therm*, some as *thermo*. The form of the root shown depends on the words used. When both or all forms are used, the root is listed with its alternatives.

Completing the Exercises

Each worksheet has a 3-column box listing the word elements used on the page, and their definitions. A prefix ends with a hyphen (-) indicating that text follows; a suffix begins with a hyphen indicating that text precedes it. The combining forms, labeled with an asterisk, are original Greek roots that are commonly used in English words as prefixes.

Focus Elements

Each worksheet is labeled at the top with a focus element(s) for that page. Every word in Column A uses at least one focus element. Non-focus elements used in the words in Column A are also shown in the prefix, root, or suffix list.

The student should do each worksheet as instructed below:

1. Study the meanings of the prefixes, roots, and suffixes given.

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2. In Column A, identify the Greek and Latin elements used in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes.
3. For each word in Column A, write the letter of the correct meaning from Column B. For words taken from a specific subject, such as biology or botany, the subject is listed in parentheses after the definition.
4. Use the words from Column A to complete the sentences. Write or underline the best word to complete each sentence.

PARTIAL SAMPLE WORKSHEET

FOCUS: phon

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
sym-	with, together	**phob**	fear	**-ia**	condition
		phon/o	sound	**-ic**	like, related to

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. symphonic	b	a. fear of sound or speaking
2. phonophobia	a	b. having the same sound

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The woman's __phonophobia__ made her avoid busy locations like the mall.
2. The quartet performed a __symphonic__ musical piece.

Extension Worksheets

Extension activities, starting on page 55, can be used for assessment or additional practice. There are three extension activities for each group of exercises. Worksheets One, Two, and Three review the words introduced on pages 1–12; Worksheets Four, Five, and Six review pages 13–24; Worksheets Seven, Eight, and Nine review pages 25–37; and Worksheets Ten, Eleven, and Twelve review pages 38–50. Worksheet 13 includes words from the whole book.

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PRETEST/POSTTEST

Before starting *Word Roots*, test your existing knowledge of word meanings. On the blank spaces provided, write what you think the following words mean.

1. gynarchy _____
2. autocosm _____
3. pericardial _____
4. autonomous _____
5. misanthrope _____
6. hypothermia _____
7. synchronous _____
8. mesocracy _____
9. eulogy _____
10. genocide _____
11. somatology _____
12. pathogenic _____
13. macrobiosis _____
14. kleptomania _____
15. micrometer _____
16. monotheism _____
17. xenophile _____
18. hydrophobia _____
19. antisymmetric _____
20. polychrome _____

*Complete and score this page and use it to check your progress.

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STUDENT INTRODUCTION

Latin and Greek Elements

A **root** is the element that gives the basic meaning of the word. In this book, the term *root* refers to the original Greek* word. An English word may have two or more roots in it. Identifying these roots can help you to define a word you don't know.

A **prefix** is an element that is added to the beginning of a word. The prefix adds to or alters the meaning of the basic word. For example, the prefix *ant* means opposite. The root *onym* means word.

ant + *onym* = antonym a word that is opposite in meaning

The prefix *syn* means with or together.

syn + *onym* = synonym a word that is similar in meaning

A **suffix** is an element added to the end of a word. The suffix can define the word grammatically, giving some indication as to the part of speech a word is.

Root: *dermat* = skin Suffixes: *ology* (study of), *ist* (one who), *ic* (related to)

dermat + *ology* = dermatology study of skin (noun)

dermat + *ology* + *ist* = dermatologist one who studies skin (noun)

dermat + *ology* + *ic* = dermatologic related to the study of skin (adjective)

Identifying the Elements in a Word

- A word can have more than one root, as shown below. Each root is circled.

  thermo + meter **thermometer**

- Often, when a word ends with a root, an *e* is added to the end of the root.

  tele + phon **telephone**

- Sometimes similar letters are dropped when elements are combined.* Use overlapping circles to identify roots when two roots share letters.

  bio + ops + y **biopsy**

- A letter may be dropped when a suffix is added.

  dermat + ology + ist ology drops the *y* in **dermatologist**

  geo +ology geo drops the *o* in **geology**

*Variations in spelling of roots are indicated on the chart with a slash. Below, the root *therm* can be spelled with or without an *o*, depending on the word.

PREFIX	ROOT	SUFFIX
	therm/o heat	9

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Warm-up Activity: Thinking About Meaning

DIRECTIONS: Use the meanings of the given elements to define each word. (Roots are Greek, prefixes and suffixes are Latin or Greek.) The first has been done for you.

1. **arthritis** = arthr + itis (root, suffix)
   arthr means joint; *itis* means inflammation

   Then *arthritis* means *inflammation of a joint or joints*.

2. **pseudonym** = pseud + onym (root, root)
   pseud means false; *onym* means name, word

   Then pseudonym means _____

3. **euthanasia** = eu + thanas + ia (prefix, root, suffix)
   eu means good or well; *thanas* means death; *ia* means condition.

   Then *euthanasia* means _____

4. **acrophobia** = acro + phob + ia (prefix, root, suffix)
   acro means high, extremity; *phob* means fear; *ia* means condition

   Then *acrophobia* means _____

5. **geographer** = geo + graph + er (root, root, suffix)
   geo means earth, ground; *graph* means write, written; *er* means one who, that which

   Then *geographer* means _____

6. **bicentric** = bi + centr + ic (prefix, root, suffix)
   bi means two; *centr* means center; *ic* means like, related to

   Then *bicentric* means _____

7. **geopathology** = geo + path + ology (root, root, suffix)
   geo means earth, ground; *path* means feeling, disease; *ology* means study of, science

   Then *geopathology* means _____

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FOCUS: chrom

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
hyper-	over, above	**chrom/o**	color	**-ia**	condition
hypo-	under, below	**gen**	birth, produce, race	**-ic**	like, related to
		mono*	one	**-ium**	chemical element
		poly*	many		
		scop	look, view		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. chromogenic	____	a. lack of color
2. chromium	____	b. optical instrument used to study various properties of color, including value and intensity
3. chromoscope	____	c. excessive pigmentation (color), as of the skin
4. hyperchromia	____	d. many-colored
5. hypochromia	____	e. element used for making pigments
6. monochrome	____	f. made of shades of a single color
7. polychrome	____	g. producing color

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Early photography produced a _____ image.
2. The fluid contained a _____ substance which caused it to turn green.
3. The technician used a portable _____ to analyze the paint on the car.
4. _____ is a hard metal used in photographic compounds.
5. The _____ vase contained shades of red, blue, and yellow.
6. Aging skin is often affected with _____.
7. The rare white rhinoceros is an animal that exhibits _____.

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FOCUS: derm

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
epi-	on, outside	**derm**	skin	**-al**	like, related to
hypo-	under, below	**meso***	middle	**-ic**	like, related to
		pachy*	thick	**-oid**	resembling

*combining form

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. epidermal	____	a. resembling skin (Med.)
2. dermoid	____	b. under the skin
3. hypodermic	____	c. related to the middle layer of skin (Biol.)
4. mesodermic	____	d. related to the outer layer of skin (Biol.)
5. pachyderm	____	e. mammal with thick skin

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The rhinoceros and the elephant are each examples of a _____.
2. A _____ tumor or cyst often appears on the face.
3. The nurse gave the patient a _____ injection to ease his pain.
4. A snake sheds its _____ layer to reveal new skin below.
5. The knife cut through the outer layers of tissue but didn't affect the _____ tissue.

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FOCUS: chron

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
ana-	back, against	**chron/o**	time	**-al**	like, related to
syn-	with, together	**geo**	earth, ground	**-ic**	like, related to
		meter	measure	**-ism**	act, state, condition
		therm	heat	**-ology**	study of, science
				-ous	having the quality of

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. anachronism	____	a. continuing a long time or recurring frequently
2. geochronology	____	b. timekeeping device of great accuracy, especially used in measuring longitude
3. synchronous	____	c. occurring at the same time
4. chronothermal	____	d. science of determining the order in which things occur
5. chronic	____	e. something out of place or time
6. chronology	____	f. relating to both time and temperature
7. chronometer	____	g. study of the ages of geologic events

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Because of her _____ arthritis, the elderly woman was in constant pain.
2. An astronaut living in the eighteenth century would be a/an _____.
3. Historians try to determine an accurate _____ of events during a period.
4. Scientists use _____ to pinpoint various stages of the earth's development.
5. The _____ equation could be used even though the specimen became several degrees colder over the two hours.
6. Both performers were prepared to start so their acts would be _____.
7. In early versions of the _____, its measurements were affected by the motion of the ship.

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FOCUS: bio, opt/ops

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
syn-	with, together	**bio**	life	**-al**	like, related to
		gen	birth, produce, race	**-ic**	like, related to
		metr	measure	**-y**	state, quality, act
		opt/o/ ops	eye, vision		
		phon	sound		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. optometry	____	a. removal and examination of tissue from a living body (Med.)
2. synoptic	____	b. device used by the visually impaired to convert written text into sounds
3. optical	____	c. related to statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
4. optophone	____	d. testing of eyes to measure vision
5. biopsy	____	e. resulting from living things
6. biometric	____	f. pertaining to vision
7. biogenic	____	g. taking a general view of the whole subject

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The medical student decided to pursue a career in _____.
2. The results of the _____ indicated that there were no cancer cells.
3. M.C. Escher was an artist who distorted perspective in order to create an _____ illusion.
4. The teacher used the _____ to provide materials for her students who did not read Braille.
5. _____ sediments found along the coast include skeletons and shells.
6. The doctor gave a _____ presentation of the patient's condition after reviewing all the files.
7. He completed _____ research on the behavior patterns of gypsy moths.

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FOCUS: therm

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
hypo-	under, below	**chrono**	time	**-al**	like, related to
		gen	birth, produce, race	**-ia**	condition
		geo	earth, ground	**-ic**	like, related to
		graph	write, written	**-y**	state, quality, act
		meter	measure		
		therm/o	heat		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. chronothermal	____	a. condition of reduced temperature
2. geothermal	____	b. relating to both time and temperature
3. thermometer	____	c. of or related to heat; caused by heat
4. hypothermia	____	d. recording a visual image of body heat using infrared devices (Med.)
5. thermal	____	e. producing heat (Physiol.)
6. thermography	____	f. instrument which measures heat
7. thermogenic	____	g. related to the heat of the earth's interior

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The mother used a _____ to check her child's temperature.
2. A change in temperature over time is a _____ phenomenon.
3. The swimmer remained in the cold water so long he suffered from _____.
4. He used a _____ sensor to detect areas of heat loss in the house.
5. _____ is used in scanning breast tissue for possible tumors.
6. Numerous companies market _____ weight loss products that will burn fat.
7. Homes in Iceland are heated using _____ power stations.

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FOCUS: hydr

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
de-	away, down, not	**gen**	birth, produce, race	**-al**	like, related to
		geo	earth, ground	**-ant**	one who, that which
		graph	write, written	**-ate**	to make, to act
		hydr/o	water	**-ic**	like, related to
		onym	name, word	**-ology**	study of, science
		path	feeling, disease	**-y**	state, quality, act
		phon	sound		
		therm	heat		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. dehydrate	____	a. of or related to hot water
2. hydrant	____	b. naming or names of bodies of water (Hist.)
3. hydrothermal	____	c. receiver for listening to sound transmitted through water
4. hydrogenic	____	d. treatment of injury or disease with water (Med.)
5. hydrophone	____	e. diagram of the levels or amount of water flow in a river
6. hydrogeology	____	f. device for drawing water
7. hydropathy	____	g. caused by the action of water (Geol.)
8. hydrograph	____	h. to take water from
9. hydronymy	____	i. study of subsurface water movement through rocks

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Firefighters were forced to let the building burn for lack of a/an _____.
2. The navy ship used a/an _____ to detect the submarine.
3. Geologists attributed the erosion of the hillsides to _____ forces.
4. You can _____ fruits and vegetables using a microwave.
5. The _____ indicated the winter runoff was minimal.
6. Soaking in a _____ bath relieved his tension.
7. Trainers have long been aware of the benefits of _____ for injured athletes.
8. The _____ of an area is often influenced by native cultures.
9. The source of underground streams can be identified using _____.

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FOCUS: andr

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	andr/o	man, male	**-ic**	like, related to
	centr	center	**-oid**	resembling
	crac	government, rule	**-ous**	having the quality of
	gen	birth, produce, race	**-y**	state, quality, act
	gyn	woman, female		
	poly*	many		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. android	____	a. having both male and female characteristics.
2. polyandry	____	b. male sex hormone
3. androgynous	____	c. humanlike robot
4. androcentric	____	d. political and social rule by men
5. androgen	____	e. centered around male interests
6. androcracy	____	f. the practice of having two or more husbands at one time

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. _____ is illegal in the United States.
2. In an _____ society, women are subservient to men.
3. _____ has been the norm historically in most countries.
4. In its outward appearance, the _____ was remarkably lifelike.
5. Her short haircut and baggy clothes gave her an _____ appearance.
6. Testosterone is a well known _____.

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FOCUS: auto

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	auto*	self	**-ous**	having the quality of
	bio	life	**-y**	state, quality, act
	cosm	universe, harmony		
	crac	government, rule		
	gen	birth, produce, race		
	graph	write, written		
	nom	law, order		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. autocracy	____	a. produced from within, self-generating
2. autograph	____	b. person's life story written by himself
3. autocosm	____	c. rule by one person with unlimited power
4. autonomous	____	d. person's signature
5. autogenous	____	e. self-created private world
6. autobiography	____	f. subject to one's own laws, self-governing

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Some animals can repair their own wounds with _____ tissue.
2. They were eager to get the actor's _____ on their programs.
3. A homeowners association is an example of an _____ group.
4. The villagers plotted a rebellion against the _____.
5. The author's _____ was as interesting to read as were her novels.
6. The recluse had retreated into her own _____.

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FOCUS: eu, onym

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
an-	not, without	**eu***	good, well	**-ic**	like, related to
ant-	against, opposite	**gen**	birth, produce, race	**-ous**	having the quality of
syn-	with, together	**hydr**	water	**-y**	state, quality, act
		nom	law, order		
		onym	name, word		
		phon	sound		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. eugenic	____	a. of good birth
2. euphony	____	b. word that is opposite in meaning
3. eunomy	____	c. naming or names of bodies of water (Hist.)
4. euonym	____	d. having a similar meaning (Ling.)
5. onymous	____	e. civil order under good laws; good government
6. anonymous	____	f. well-suited name
7. hydronymy	____	g. having the writer's name
8. synonymous	____	h. pleasing or sweet sound
9. antonym	____	i. without a name

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Some magazine articles do not state the author's name, but this one is _____.
2. Placing the prefix *anti* before a word can create an _____.
3. The _____ of the region's lakes and rivers reflects its Celtic heritage.
4. Sunshine was a _____ for our dog because of the joy she brought to us.
5. After receiving the _____ letter, she wondered who had sent it.
6. The audience enjoyed listening to the _____ of the different instruments.
7. Citizens of the kingdom enjoyed a state of _____ during his reign.
8. In medieval times, only those who were _____ could own property.
9. He replaced the difficult word with an easier one that was _____.

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FOCUS: miso

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	anthrop	mankind, man	**-ism**	act, state, condition
	gam	united, joined	**-ist**	one who
	gyn	woman, female	**-y**	state, quality, act
	log	word, reason		
	mis/o*	to hate		
	neo*	new, recent		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. misoneism	____	a. one who hates mankind
2. misogyny	____	b. one who hates reasoning
3. misanthrope	____	c. one who hates marriage
4. misologist	____	d. hatred of women
5. misogamist	____	e. hatred of innovation or change

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. His hostile behavior towards only female staff members revealed his _____.
2. The _____ would not listen to other's arguments, preferring to follow his heart.
3. Neighbors considered him a _____ and left him alone.
4. The _____ had been a bachelor all his life.
5. If a society allows _____ to thrive, that culture may become obsolete.

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FOCUS: theo

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
a-	not, without	**mono***	one	**-ism**	act, state, condition
		nom	law, order	**-ology**	study of, science
		path	feeling, disease	**-y**	state, quality, act
		poly*	many		
		psycho	mind, spirit		
		the/ theo	god		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. atheism	____	a. governed by a god; divine rule
2. monotheism	____	b. doctrine that God is pure spirit
3. polytheism	____	c. study of religion
4. theology	____	d. intense absorption in religious devotion
5. theopathy	____	e. belief in many gods
6. psychotheism	____	f. denial of the existence of a god
7. theonomy	____	g. belief in one god

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Many rulers have considered their reign a form of _____.
2. All forms of Christianity practice _____.
3. According to _____, God would possess no physical attributes.
4. Those who practice _____ would not state, "God Bless America."
5. People exhibit a form of _____ when they scream and faint during revival meetings.
6. The mythology of Greece and Rome is evidence that they practiced _____.
7. _____ is a major portion of a minister's education.

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FOCUS: nom, naut

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	astro	star, heavens	**-al**	like, related to
	auto*	self	**-er**	one who, that which
	graph	write, written	**-ic**	like, related to
	hydr/o	water	**-ics**	science related to
	naut	sailor, ship	**-ology**	study of, science
	nom/o	law, order	**-ous**	having the quality of
		*combining form	**-y**	state, quality, act

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. astronomy	____	a. one who travels throughout the universe
2. nomographer	____	b. self-governing, subject to one's own laws
3. nomology	____	c. science of laws and lawmaking (Phil.)
4. autonomous	____	d. technology related to the development of deep submersible vehicles
5. nautical	____	e. science dealing with the order of celestial bodies
6. hydronautics	____	f. related to ships or sailing
7. astronaut	____	g. one who writes laws (Hist.)

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. In ancient Rome, the edicts of the emperor were recorded by a _____.
2. The American colonies fought to be _____ rather than be ruled by England.
3. The discovery of the telescope led to great strides in the field of _____.
4. Neil Armstrong was the first American _____ to walk on the moon.
5. _____ researches how human behavior conforms to rules of conduct.
6. A ship's captain is well trained in _____ procedures.
7. Advances in the field of _____ have enabled scientists to explore the marine canyon in the Monterey Bay.

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FOCUS: graph

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	bio	life	**-ology**	study of, science
	geo	earth, ground	**-y**	state, quality, act
	graph	write, written		
	macro*	large, great		
	mono*	one		
	neo*	new, recent		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. biography	____	a. study of handwriting
2. macrograph	____	b. new system or method of writing
3. graphology	____	c. description of the earth's features
4. monograph	____	d. image that is equal to or larger than the object
5. geography	____	e. written story of someone's life
6. neography	____	f. detailed scholarly article or book on a single topic

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. I recently read a fascinating _____ of Albert Einstein and his achievements.
2. The continents vary in terms of their _____.
3. The detectives used _____ to determine that the letter had been written by the suspect.
4. The medical journal contained a _____ covering the use of intravenous anesthesia back to 1872.
5. The Arabic _____ gradually replaced Roman numerals.
6. He hung a life-sized _____ of her photo on the wall.

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FOCUS: pod, gynec

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
bi-	two	**centr**	center	**-ic**	like, related to
tri-	three	**dermat**	skin	**-itis**	inflammation
		gen	birth, produce, race	**-oid**	resembling
		gynec/o	woman, female	**-ology**	study of, science
		pod/o	foot		
		poly*	many		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. bipod	____	a. inflammation of skin tissue of the foot
2. podology	____	b. causing female characteristics
3. polypod	____	c. two-legged support
4. tripod	____	d. centered around the female point of view
5. pododermatitis	____	e. study of physiology of feet (Med.)
6. gynecocentric	____	f. physically resembling the female
7. gynecology	____	g. three-legged stand
8. gynecogenic	____	h. science of women's disorders (Med.)
9. gynecoid	____	i. having many feet

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The victim was identified as a woman based on the _____ skeletal remains.
2. You would see a doctor who specializes in _____ to treat an ingrown toenail.
3. A portable _____ is a typical part of a photographer's equipment.
4. A physician who specializes in _____ would treat ovarian cancer.
5. The _____ hormone was responsible for the man's feminine voice.
6. A case of _____ can restrict one's ability to walk.
7. A matriarchy is a form of a _____ society.
8. A centipede is an example of a _____ insect. 24
9. He used a tripod because he needed more stability than a _____ could offer.

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FOCUS: psych

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	bio	life	**-ic**	like, related to
	graph	write, written	**-ology**	study of, science
	metr	measure	**-osis**	condition
	nom	law, order		
	psych/o	mind, spirit		
	somat	body		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. psychometric	____	a. study of relationship between biological processes and behavior
2. psychograph	____	b. related to the effects of the mind on the body
3. psychology	____	c. related to laws of behavior and cognitive function
4. psychosomatic	____	d. chart of an individual's personality traits
5. psychosis	____	e. science of the mind
6. psychonomic	____	f. related to the measurement of mental data
7. psychobiology	____	g. condition of mental illness

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. He submitted his article on hallucination to a publication in the field of _____
2. A patient suffering from a _____ may suffer delusions.
3. Hysterical paralysis is a _____ condition.
4. Management reviews each candidate's _____ prior to the interview.
5. The results of _____ testing are often expressed quantitatively rather than qualitatively.
6. A recent publication in _____ research focused on the role of familiarity and meaning in mental transformations.
7. Physicians in the field of _____ are studying the emotional effects of menopause.

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FOCUS: astro

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	astro	star, heavens	**-ics**	science related to
	geo	earth, ground	**-ology**	study of, science
	graph	write, written	**-y**	state, quality, act
	metr	measure		
	naut	sailor, ship		
	nom	law, order		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. astronomy	____	a. mapping of the planets and stars
2. astrogeology	____	b. measurement of the positions and distances of stars
3. astrology	____	c. science dealing with the order of celestial bodies
4. astrometry	____	d. study of the structure and composition of heavenly bodies
5. astrography	____	e. study of the influence of the stars on humans
6. astronautics	____	f. technology of spacecraft design and building

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The psychic relied on her knowledge of _____ to foretell the future.
2. A specially designed photographic telescope is used in _____ to make charting easier.
3. Sensors aboard the Hubble space telescope help the _____ team measure star positions.
4. Scientists have used _____ to determine that other planets in our solar system are also round.
5. _____ explains the nature and configuration of our solar system.
6. Scientists in the field of _____ will help us to further explore outer space.

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FOCUS: biblio, mania

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	biblio	book	**-ia**	condition
	graph/o	write, written	**-ology**	study of, science
	klept/o	to steal	**-y**	state, quality, act
	mania	intense craving, loss of reason		
	mono*	one		
	phil	love, loving		
	phob	fear		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. bibliophobia	____	a. list of books
2. biblioklept	____	b. excessive preoccupation with books
3. bibliology	____	c. lover of books
4. bibliography	____	d. dread or hatred of books
5. bibliophile	____	e. history and science of books as physical objects
6. bibliomania	____	f. one who steals books
7. kleptomania	____	g. obsession with one object or idea
8. graphomania	____	h. persistent craving to steal
9. monomania	____	i. obsessive desire to write

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. A person who suffers from _____ would most likely not enjoy reading.
2. The librarian caught the _____ hiding several books under his jacket.
3. The piles of books and magazines in every corner attested to his _____.
4. The young girl's _____ caused her to write on walls, books, and her hands.
5. A true _____ appreciates not only the reading of books but also their design.
6. The family recognized their uncle's _____ when he started taking small items.
7. Experts in _____ can tell how books have evolved.
8. The writer's focus on spiders became a form of _____.
9. Titles of other works can be found in the _____ at the end of the book.

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FOCUS: anthrop

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	anthrop/o	mankind, man	**-ic**	like, related to
	meter	measure	**-ology**	study of, science
	nom	law, order	**-oid**	resembling
	path	feeling, disease	**-y**	state, quality, act
	phil	love, loving		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. anthropoid	____	a. study of mankind
2. philanthropy	____	b. device used to measure the proportions of the human body
3. anthropology	____	c. resembling man
4. anthropometer	____	d. love of mankind
5. anthroponomy	____	e. relating human feelings to something not human
6. anthropopathic	____	f. natural laws of human development as they relate to the environment

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The renowned humanitarian showed his _____ in several ways.
2. They decided the statue should be more _____ than abstract.
3. _____ includes the study of cave men.
4. An _____ has been used in studying the physical evolution of human beings.
5. Some religions have given their gods _____ qualities.
6. Current research in _____ focuses on global warming's potential effects for humans.

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FOCUS: log

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	eu*	good, well	**-ic**	like, related to
	gram	write, written	**-ism**	act, state, condition
	log/o	word, reason	**-y**	state, quality, act
	mania	intense craving, loss of reason		
	mono*	one		
	neo*	new, recent		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. logic	____	a. abnormal talkativeness
2. eulogy	____	b. long speech given by one person
3. logogram	____	c. new word or phrase
4. logomania	____	d. related to theory of reasoning (Phil.)
5. monolog	____	e. speech in praise of someone
6. neologism	____	f. letter or symbol used to represent an entire word

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The talk show host's _____ lasted for over fifteen minutes.
2. The professor asked the student to explain the _____ behind his theory.
3. Her _____ seemed to occur whenever she was nervous.
4. The advertising agent tried to create a _____ to draw attention to the new product.
5. The mayor gave the _____ at the senator's funeral.
6. The $ is a _____ used to represent the word *dollar*.

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FOCUS: ideo

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	crac	government, rule	**-ia**	condition
	gen	birth, produce, race	**-ology**	study of, science
	gram	write, written	**-y**	state, quality, act
	ideo*	idea		
	phob	fear		
	phon	sound		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. ideocracy	____	a. origin of ideas (Phil.)
2. ideogeny	____	b. sound or pattern of sounds used to represent a concept
3. ideogram	____	c. government based on an all-embracing idea or theory
4. ideophobia	____	d. system of interrelated social beliefs and values
5. ideology	____	e. graphic symbol used to represent a concept or word
6. ideophone	____	f. fear or distrust of ideas

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Books are a focus of attack for those with _____.
2. Her theory of concept formation appears to be at odds with Aristotelian _____.
3. A picture of a light bulb is an _____ meaning idea or solution.
4. The student studied socialism's _____ and its effects on Eastern Europe.
5. The Russian government in the 1950s was a form of totalitarian _____.
6. Many African dialects use a combination of _____(s) and words.

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FOCUS: peri

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
peri-	around	**cardi**	heart	**-al**	like, related to
		heli	sun	**-ic**	like, related to
		meter	measure	**-ion**	state, condition, action
		opt	eye, vision		
		scop	look, view		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. perimeter	____	a. point closest to the Sun in a planet's orbit (Astron.)
2. pericardial	____	b. situated about or surrounding the eyeball (Med.)
3. periscope	____	c. instrument for viewing the surrounding area, especially objects not in the direct line of sight
4. perihelion	____	d. situated around the heart (Biol.)
5. perioptic	____	e. circumference or distance around a figure

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The _____ fluid around one of our vital organs protects it from friction.
2. He needed to determine the _____ of the lot before building a fence.
3. Physicians discovered a _____ tumor was impairing his vision.
4. Astronomers have been able to pinpoint the _____ of Mars.
5. With the development of fiber optics, the _____ has become useful in medicine for locating tumors.

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FOCUS: phon

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
sym-	with, together	**gen**	birth, produce, race	**-ia**	condition
		homo*	same	**-ic**	like, related to
		path	feeling, disease	**-ology**	study of, science
		phob	fear	**-y**	state, quality, act
		phon/o	sound		
		poly*	many		
		tele*	from afar		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. phonic	____	a. speech disorder
2. phonogenic	____	b. having many sounds (Music)
3. phonology	____	c. fear of sound or speaking
4. phonopathy	____	d. related to transmission of sound from a distance
5. phonophobia	____	e. related to the combining or harmony of sounds
6. homophonic	____	f. suitable for producing sound
7. polyphonic	____	g. related to sound
8. telephonic	____	h. study of speech sounds
9. symphonic	____	i. having the same sound

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. His (phonology, phonopathy) caused him to stutter uncontrollably.
2. The quartet performed a complex (telephonic, symphonic) musical piece.
3. The two words were (homophonic, polyphonic) but had different meanings.
4. Early cavemen learned that even rocks and sticks were (phonic, phonogenic).
5. Reading teachers utilize (phonology, phonopathy) to develop word attack skills.
6. In a (polyphonic, homophonic) composition, each voice has its own distinct melody.
7. Matching letters with their sounds is a (phonogenic, phonic) approach to reading.
8. The (polyphonic, telephonic) device enabled him to communicate worldwide.
9. The woman's (phonopathy, phonophobia) made her avoid busy locations like the mall.

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FOCUS: geo

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	centr	center	**-al**	like, related to
	chron	time	**-er**	one who, that which
	gen	birth, produce, race	**-ic**	like, related to
	geo	earth, ground	**-ology**	study of, science
	graph	write, written	**-ous**	having the quality of
	therm	heat	**-y**	state, quality, act

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. geochrony	____	a. one who writes about the earth's features
2. geology	____	b. growing on or in the ground
3. geocentric	____	c. related to the heat of the earth's interior
4. geothermal	____	d. related to the earth's center; earth-centered
5. geogenous	____	e. system of time divisions used in the study of the earth
6. geographer	____	f. study of the earth's structure

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. As a (geographer, geochrony), one must be extremely knowledgeable in all aspects of the earth's composition.
2. Epochs, periods, and eras are terms primarily related to (geochrony, geology).
3. Geysers are a source of (geogenous, geothermal) energy.
4. Most plants that are (geocentric, geogenous) have root systems.
5. Early Greek astronomers developed a (geogenous, geocentric) model of the solar system.
6. Volcanoes and glaciers are part of the (geochrony, geology) of the earth.

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FOCUS: meso

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	crac	government, rule	**-ic**	like, related to
	derm	skin	**-y**	state, quality, act
	meso*	middle		
	phil	love, loving		
	somat	body		
	therm	heat		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. mesodermic	____	a. related to the middle region of the body of various invertebrates (Zoo.)
2. mesocracy	____	b. plant that requires a moderate degree of heat (Bot.)
3. mesotherm	____	c. thriving in a moderate environment (Biol.)
4. mesophilic	____	d. related to the middle layer of skin (Biol.)
5. mesosomatic	____	e. government by the middle classes

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. A (mesocracy, mesotherm) is similar in nature to a democracy.
2. The proper formation of the (mesophilic, mesodermic) layer is crucial in the final development of all connective tissue.
3. The (mesosomatic, mesophilic) portion of a spider's body is often difficult to locate.
4. A (mesotherm, mesocracy) would not survive in the regions where it snows.
5. Scientists study the conditions necessary to cultivate (mesophilic, mesosomatic) bacteria.

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FOCUS: path, somat

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
a-	not, without	**gen**	birth, produce, race	**-ic**	like, related to
anti-	against, opposite	**metr**	measure	**-ology**	study of, science
sym-	with, together	**path**	feeling, disease	**-y**	state, quality, act
		psycho	mind, spirit		
		somat/o	body		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. psychosomatic	____	a. study of disease
2. somatogenic	____	b. supporting another's viewpoint, ability to share another's feelings
3. somatology	____	c. related to the effect of the mind on the body (Med.)
4. somatometry	____	d. study of mental illness
5. antipathy	____	e. feeling of dislike or opposition towards something
6. apathy	____	f. originating in the cells of the body (Med.)
7. sympathy	____	g. lack of feeling
8. pathology	____	h. study of human physical characteristics (Anthro.)
9. psychopathology	____	i. measurement of the human body (Anthro.)

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. (Somatology, Somatometry) deals with changes in body proportions in humans.
2. The (apathy, sympathy) coming from his listeners encouraged the speaker to continue.
3. The boy's paralysis was (somatogenic, psychosomatic) and could be overcome with psychotherapy.
4. My mother felt a strong (antipathy, somatology) towards any kind of insect.
5. Researchers in (somatometry, psychopathology) investigate the effects of schizophrenia.
6. The source of the bacterial infection was determined to be (psychosomatic, somatogenic).
7. His continued (apathy, sympathy) made it difficult to generate enthusiasm.
8. The sample was sent to the (psychopathology, pathology) lab to test for cancer.
9. (Somatology, Pathology) compares Neanderthal man with Cro-Magnon.

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FOCUS: dia

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
dia-	through, across	**chron**	time	**-ic**	like, related to
		derm	skin	**-y**	state, quality, act
		log	word, reason		
		meter	measure		
		therm	heat		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. dialog	____	a. generation of heat in body tissue by electric current (Med.)
2. diameter	____	b. acting through the skin
3. diathermy	____	c. considering phenomena, such as languages, as they change over time
4. diachronic	____	d. conversation between two or more persons
5. diadermic	____	e. line passing through the center of a figure

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The (diachronic, diadermic) ointment alleviated her pain.
2. Their (dialog, diathermy) had become a rather heated argument.
3. The surgeon relied on (dialog, diathermy) to desensitize the tissue during the operation.
4. The linguist wrote a (diadermic, diachronic) description of the use of Latin roots in the English language.
5. The (diameter, diathermy) of the opening was six inches.

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FOCUS: anti

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
ant-/ anti-	against, opposite	**bio**	life	**-ion**	state, condition, action
sym-	with, together	**heli**	sun	**-sis**	action, process
		log	word, reason	**-y**	state, quality, act
		metr	measure		
		nom	law, order		
		onym	name, word		
		path	feeling, disease		
		phon	sound		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. antilogy	____	a. bright spot occurring opposite the sun
2. antiphony	____	b. association between organisms which is injurious to one of them
3. antinomy	____	c. feeling of dislike or opposition towards something
4. anthelion	____	d. opposition of sounds between two groups
5. antonym	____	e. contradiction in terms or ideas
6. antipathy	____	f. opposing, irregular properties
7. antibiosis	____	g. opposition of one law to another
8. antisymmetry	____	h. word that is opposite in meaning

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The congregation and the choir created an (antinomy, antiphony).
2. Astronomers have not been able to account for the recent appearance of an (anthelion, antonym).
3. Some parasites create an (anthelion, antibiosis) which results in the host organism's death.
4. The teacher instructed us to find an (antinomy, antonym) for each of our spelling words.
5. My mother had a strong (antipathy, antiphony) for spicy foods.
6. The chaos within their country was due to the (antinomy, antibiosis) in their legal system.
7. There seemed to be an (antinomy, antilogy) in the reasoning he gave for his actions.
8. The (antinomy, antisymmetry) of the house's proportions made it more interesting to look at.

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FOCUS: metr

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
sym-	with, together	**bio**	life	**-ic**	like, related to
		metr/o	measure	**-ology**	study of, science
		nom	law, order	**-y**	state, quality, act
		opto	eye, vision		
		psycho	mind, spirit		
		somato	body		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. metric	____	a. science of weights and measures
2. symmetric	____	b. testing of eyes to measure vision
3. biometry	____	c. related to the measurement of mental data
4. metrology	____	d. related to body measurement (Anthro.)
5. optometry	____	e. device used to measure rhythm
6. psychometric	____	f. having corresponding parts the same in size and form
7. somatometry	____	g. statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
8. metronome	____	h. related to the system of meters

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The lovely floral arrangement was perfectly (metric, symmetric).
2. The patient required (optometry, somatometry) to determine the degree of his visual impairment.
3. The (metric, psychometric) examination enabled the counselor to assess the student's ability.
4. Advances in (biometry, somatometry) have increased our knowledge of how early man looked.
5. Experts in the field of (biometry, somatometry) utilize many factors in projecting life span.
6. His piano teacher used a (biometry, metronome) to help him keep the correct tempo.
7. Gemologists use (metrology, optometry) in determining the carat weight of gems.
8. They no longer measure distance in miles since they converted to the (metric, symmetric) system.

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FOCUS: bronch

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	bronch/o	throat, airways	**-ic**	like, related to
	gen	birth, produce, race	**-itis**	inflammation
	gram	write, written	**-y**	state, quality, act
	phon	sound		
	scop	look, view		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. bronchogram	____	a. originating from the air passages of the lungs (Med.)
2. bronchitis	____	b. thin tube which enables a doctor to see into the airways
3. bronchophony	____	c. x-ray of the lungs
4. bronchogenic	____	d. inflammation of the air passages
5. bronchoscope	____	e. sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope over healthy lungs (Med.)

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The doctor diagnosed her patient as having chronic _____.
2. The patient's _____ showed damage from a previous infection.
3. Coughing and sneezing are _____ sources of infection.
4. After listening to the patient's _____, the doctor indicated the patient's airways were clear.
5. The physician inserted a _____ into the patient's throat to determine the extent of the damage.

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FOCUS: cardi

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
peri-	around	**cardi/o**	heart	**-ac**	related to, pertaining to
		graph	write, written	**-al**	like, related to
		path	feeling, disease	**-ology**	study of, science
				-y	state, quality, act

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. pericardial	____	a. instrument that graphically records the heart's movements
2. cardiac	____	b. disease of the heart (Med.)
3. cardiology	____	c. situated around the heart (Biol.)
4. cardiopathy	____	d. pertaining to the heart
5. cardiograph	____	e. study of the heart

DIRECTIONS: Write the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. A doctor can use a _____ to monitor the patient's heart during surgery.
2. The elderly man suffered from a _____ condition that limited his activity.
3. Surgeons found a tear in his _____ sac.
4. Medical students in the field of _____ may one day perform a transplant.
5. Researchers followed the development of 300 newborns diagnosed with congenital _____.

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FOCUS: micro

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	bio	life	**-ic**	like, related to
	cosm	universe, harmony	**-ology**	study of, science
	graph	write, written		
	meter	measure		
	micro*	small		
	scop	look, view		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. microbiology	____	a. instrument for accurately measuring small distances
2. microcosm	____	b. too small to be seen by the naked eye
3. micrograph	____	c. the study of minute forms of life
4. micrometer	____	d. small world; a miniature copy of a larger whole
5. microscopic	____	e. picture or drawing of something seen through a microscope

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Viruses and bacteria are _____ forms of life.
2. A single drop of pond water is a _____ of its own.
3. To gauge the size of the screw threads, she used a _____.
4. The military uses researchers in the field of _____.
5. The textbook on marine biology included _____(s) of plankton.

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FOCUS: arch

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
an-	not, without	**arch**	first, chief, rule	**-y**	state, quality, act
syn-	with, together	**gyn**	woman, female		
tri-	three	**mono***	one		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. anarchy	____	a. rule or government by three persons
2. triarchy	____	b. joint rule
3. monarchy	____	c. absence of rule
4. gynarchy	____	d. government of one supreme ruler
5. synarchy	____	e. rule by women

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Political unrest can lead to a state of (triarchy, anarchy) in a country.
2. The legendary tribe of Amazon women would have exemplified a (gynarchy, triarchy).
3. In medieval times, the king, prime minister, and archbishop formed a (triarchy, synarchy).
4. British colonists in Africa joined with the native ministers in a (monarchy, synarchy).
5. Britain was a (triarchy, monarchy) for several centuries.

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FOCUS: crac

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	andro	man, male	**-y**	state, quality, act
	auto*	self		
	crac	government, rule		
	gyno	woman, female		
	ideo*	idea		
	meso*	middle		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. androcracy	____	a. government by the middle classes
2. autocracy	____	b. political and social rule by men
3. gynocracy	____	c. rule by one person with unlimited power
4. ideocracy	____	d. political and social rule by women
5. mesocracy	____	e. government based on an all-embracing idea or theory

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word for each sentence from Column A. Use each word only once.

1. _____ is a form of government similar to that of the United States.
2. The small republic became an _____ when its government was overthrown by the corrupt general.
3. The principles of an _____ tend to be fanatical.
4. In ancient China, a form of _____ among wealthy families gave the mother significant control.
5. In many countries, _____ has kept women from having a voice in political decisions affecting them.

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FOCUS: meter

PREFIX	ROOT	SUFFIX
peri- around	**bio** life	
	chrono time	
	hydro water	
	meter measure	
	micro* small	
	phono sound	
	thermo heat	
	*combining form	

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. biometer	____	a. instrument which measures heat
2. chronometer	____	b. instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids
3. hydrometer	____	c. instrument which measures the intensity of sound
4. micrometer	____	d. circumference or distance around a figure
5. perimeter	____	e. instrument for accurately measuring small distances
6. phonometer	____	f. device that measures carbon dioxide given off by living matter (Biol.)
7. thermometer	____	g. timekeeping device of great accuracy, esp. used in measuring longitude

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word for each sentence from Column A. Use each word only once.

1. The _____ registered an increase in temperature.
2. He used a _____ to determine which items would float.
3. The audio technician required a _____ to determine the correct volume for recording.
4. The contractor needed to know the exact _____ of the building.
5. The _____ calculated the exact time it took for the bullet to reach the target.
6. A _____ measures the output of organisms in chemically treated soils.
7. A _____ was attached to the microscope to determine the diameter of the cell.

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FOCUS: gram

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX
dia-	through, across	**cardio**	heart	
		gram	write, written	
		logo	word, reason	
		mono*	one	
		phono	sound	
		tele*	from afar	
			*combining form	

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. phonogram	____	a. drawing or design showing the relationship between parts of a whole
2. monogram	____	b. symbol used to represent an entire word
3. telegram	____	c. letter or symbol that represents a sound
4. cardiogram	____	d. written message sent from a distance
5. diagram	____	e. one or more single letters (such as initials) used to represent name
6. logogram	____	f. record of the heart's movements

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The vacationing couple sent greetings by _____.
2. The bride selected linens with a _____ of her new name.
3. The specialist waited for the results of the patient's _____ before making his diagnosis.
4. The student checked the _____ shown in the dictionary before pronouncing the word.
5. He assembed the bicycle by following the enclosed _____.
6. The company designed a _____ of its name for easier product recognition.

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FOCUS: phobia

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	cardio	heart	**-ia**	condition
	gyno	woman, female		
	hydro	water		
	klepto	to steal		
	mono*	one		
	neo*	new, recent		
	phob	fear		
	xeno	foreign, strange		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. cardiophobia	____	a. fear of water
2. gynophobia	____	b. abnormal fear of being alone
3. hydrophobia	____	c. abnormal fear of heart disease
4. kleptophobia	____	d. fear of strangers
5. monophobia	____	e. fear of stealing (or being stolen from)
6. neophobia	____	f. fear of change or new things
7. xenophobia	____	g. fear of women

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The man's (gynophobia, monophobia) made him a confirmed bachelor.
2. People with (hydrophobia, xenophobia) are reluctant to leave home.
3. The legislative council's (kleptophobia, neophobia) was responsible for the stagnating economy.
4. Being in a crowd helped to ease her (monophobia, hydrophobia).
5. Someone with (hydrophobia, neophobia) might be afraid to go sailing.
6. Because of his (monophobia, cardiophobia), he refused to exert himself in anyway.
7. Her (xenophobia, kleptophobia) caused her to watch her possessions carefully.

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FOCUS: phil

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	anthrop	mankind, man	**-y**	state, quality, act
	biblio	book		
	gyn	woman, female		
	log	word, reason		
	phil/o	love, loving		
	phono	sound		
	xeno	foreign, strange		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. philanthropy	____	a. study of language in texts (Ling.) (literally, a fondness for words)
2. bibliophile	____	b. lover of foreign things
3. philogyny	____	c. lover and collector of phonograph records
4. xenophile	____	d. lover of books
5. philology	____	e. fondness for women
6. phonophile	____	f. love of mankind

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The devoted _____ travelled worldwide to collect new items.
2. The president's generosity towards those in need was a sign of his _____ .
3. His _____ did not extend to a support of women's rights.
4. Her collection of literary masterpieces was an indication that she was a _____.
5. The _____ owned a collection of works by all the great composers.
6. An expert in _____ would be very familiar with the classics.

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FOCUS: hypo

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
hypo-	under, below	**chrom**	color	**-ia**	condition
		derm	skin	**-ic**	like, related to
		gen	birth, produce, race	**-ous**	having the quality of
		geo	earth, ground		
		mania	loss of reasoning		
		therm	heat		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. hypochromia	____	a. growing on the underside (Bot.)
2. hypodermic	____	b. happening underground (Geol.)
3. hypothermia	____	c. lack of color
4. hypomania	____	d. under the skin
5. hypogeous	____	e. condition of reduced temperature
6. hypogenous	____	f. mild form of psychosis indicated by an elevated mood (Psych.)

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. By the time the stranded mountain climbers were rescued, they were suffering from (hypochromia, hypothermia).
2. Most ferns have (hypogeous, hypogenous) spores on their fronds.
3. The (hypomania, hypochromia) of the plant's leaves was an indication that it needed to be fertilized.
4. A volcanic eruption can be the result of (hypogeous, hypodermic) forces.
5. The technician used a (hypogenous, hypodermic) needle to take a blood sample.
6. One suffering from (hypomania, hypochromia) might exhibit increased activity or a state of elation.

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FOCUS: cycl, klept

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
bi-	two	**biblio**	book	**-ia**	condition
tri-	three	**cycl/o**	circle	**-ic**	like, related to
		gen	birth, produce, race		
		klept/o	to steal		
		mania	intense craving, loss of reason		
		meter	measure		
		phob	fear		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. biblioklept	____	a. device that measures number of rotations of a wheel to indicate distance travelled
2. kleptomania	____	b. vehicle with three wheels
3. kleptophobia	____	c. relating to life cycles
4. bicycle	____	d. fear of stealing (or being stolen from)
5. cyclometer	____	e. occurring or repeating in cycles
6. cyclic	____	f. one who steals books
7. tricycle	____	g. vehicle with two wheels
8. cyclogenic	____	h. persistent craving to steal

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The metamorphosis from caterpillar to butterfly is a form of _____ development.
2. The padlocked doors and windows attested to her _____.
3. Several bookstores in the area have lost merchandise to the same _____.
4. The changing of the seasons is a _____ phenomenon.
5. Taking small items from other students' desks was an early sign of her _____.
6. It is easier for a young child to learn to ride a _____.
7. A serious cyclist will install a _____ on his _____ to monitor his trips.

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FOCUS: macro

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	bio	life	**-ic**	like, related to
	cosm	universe, harmony	**-sis**	action, process
	graph	write, written		
	macro*	large, great		
	mania	intense craving, loss of reason		
	scop	look, view		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. macrobiosis	____	a. an image that is equal to or larger than the object
2. macrocosm	____	b. visible to the naked eye
3. macrograph	____	c. longevity
4. macromania	____	d. big world or universe
5. macroscopic	____	e. delusion that things are larger than they really are

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Scientists continue to search ways to achieve _____.
2. The company placed a _____ of the product inside the magazine.
3. Consumers would prefer to have _____ print on contracts.
4. Her fear of spiders was intensified by her _____ .
5. Our planet is but a speck in the _____.

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FOCUS: sym/syn

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
anti-	against, opposite	**arch**	first, chief, rule	**-ic**	like, related to
sym-/ syn-	with, together	**bio**	life	**-ous**	having the quality of
		chron	time	**-sis**	action, process
		metr	measure	**-y**	state, quality, act
		onym	name, word		
		opt	eye, vision		
		path	feeling, disease		
		phon	sound		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. antisymmetric	____	a. supporting another's viewpoint, ability to share another's feelings
2. symbiosis	____	b. occurring at the same time
3. sympathy	____	c. taking a general view of the whole subject
4. symphonic	____	e. having a similar meaning (Ling.)
5. synarchy	____	f. having opposite and irregular properties
6. synchronous	____	g. living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship (Biol.)
7. synonymous	____	h. joint rule
8. synoptic	____	i. related to the combining or harmony of sounds

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The (sympathy, symbiosis) between pilot fish and sharks is well known.
2. Several instruments were brought together for a (synonymous, symphonic) performance.
3. The (antisymmetric, symphonic) arrangement of the parts made it difficult to put together.
4. We had to time everything carefully to ensure the events would be (synonymous, synchronous).
5. The (synonymous, antisymmetric) words were interchangeable in the sentence.
6. At one time, Britain thrived under a (symbiosis, synarchy) of church and state.
7. His (symphonic, synoptic) report wasn't much more than a summary.
8. The (sympathy, synarchy) of friends and family was a comfort to the grieving wife.

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FOCUS: helio

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	centr	center	**-ic**	like, related to
	graph	write, written		
	helio	sun		
	meter	measure		
	phil	love, loving		
	scop	look, view		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. heliometer	____	a. centered on the Sun
2. helioscope	____	b. one attracted to sunlight
3. heliocentric	____	c. device originally designed to measure the Sun's diameter and the angles between stars
4. heliograph	____	d. device for viewing the Sun
5. heliophile	____	e. device for telegraphing by means of the Sun's rays

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. They watched the solar eclipse through a _____ .
2. Skin cancer is a definite risk for the _____ .
3. Photographic methods have made the _____ obsolete for measuring celestial angles.
4. The _____ probably did not function well when the sky was overcast.
5. The planets in our solar system share a _____ orbit.

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FOCUS: scop

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
peri-	around	**cardio**	heart	**-ic**	like, related to
		hydro	water		
		macro*	large, great		
		micro*	small		
		phono	sound		
		scop	look, view		
		tele*	from afar		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. cardioscope	___	a. instrument for viewing surrounding area, especially objects not in the direct line of sight
2. hydroscope	___	b. too small to be seen by the naked eye
3. telescope	___	c. instrument for viewing the interior of the heart
4. microscopic	___	d. instrument that makes distant objects appear nearer and larger
5. periscope	___	e. instrument which represents sound vibrations in a visible form
6. phonoscope	___	f. visible to the naked eye
7. macroscopic	___	g. device for viewing objects below the surface of water

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The _____ allowed the marine biologist to explore life at greater depths.
2. Submarines utilized the _____ for locating vehicles on the surface.
3. A _____ is an invaluable tool for surgeons performing open heart surgery.
4. Astronomers are able to view constellations that are light-years away using the latest _____.
5. A closer look revealed some _____ residue on his skin.
6. Bacteriologists are amazed at the diversity in the _____ world they study.
7. The tonal quality of the harp's strings was tested using a _____.

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FOCUS: poly

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	arch	first, chief, rule	**-ic**	like, related to
	centr	center	**-ism**	act, state, condition
	chrom	color	**-ous**	having the quality of
	gam	united, joined	**-y**	state, quality, act
	gen	birth, produce, race		
	onym	name, word		
	phon	sound		
	poly*	many		
	the	god		

*combining form

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. polyphonic	____	a. belief in many gods
2. polychrome	____	b. coming from multiple genes (Bio.)
3. polytheism	____	c. rule by many
4. polyonymous	____	d. having more than one spouse at the same time
5. polyarchy	____	e. many-colored
6. polygenic	____	f. having many names
7. polycentric	____	g. having many sounds (Music)
8. polygamy	____	h. having multiple centers (Biol., Poli. Sci.)

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Many authors are _____ and write under several different pen names.
2. Stories of Zeus and Athena are evidence that the ancient Greeks practiced _____.
3. The bright and beautiful quilt had a _____ background.
4. Your local city council is a form of _____.
5. _____ choral compositions require numerous vocal parts.
6. Animals displaying _____ traits are selectively bred to get the desired result.
7. The practice of _____ was common for men in many Arab countries.
8. City planners debated the merits of _____ urban growth.

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FOCUS: gyn

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	andro	man, male	**-ia**	condition
	crac	government, rule	**-ous**	having the quality of
	gyn/o	woman, female	**-y**	state, quality, act
	miso*	to hate		
	mono*	one		
	phob	fear		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. androgynous	____	a. hatred of women
2. gynocracy	____	b. fear of women
3. gynophobia	____	c. having only one wife at a time
4. misogyny	____	d. government by women
5. monogynous	____	e. having both male and female characteristics

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Whoever designed stiletto heels must have been influenced by (gynophobia, misogyny).
2. (Monogynous, Androgynous) animals, such as the earthworm, produce both sperm and eggs.
3. The doctor believed that Stan's (gynarchy, gynophobia) was a product of his abusive childhood.
4. It is the common practice in most Western countries for married men to be (monogynous, androgynous).
5. Historical examples of (misogyny, gynocracy) are prevalent in monarchies.

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FOCUS: tele

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	gram/ graph	write, written	**-y**	state, quality, act
	metr	measure		
	path	feeling, disease		
	phon	sound		
	scop	look, view		
	tele*	from afar		
	therm/o	heat		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. telepathy	____	a. device that transmits sound from a distance
2. telescope	____	b. communication between minds
3. telemetry	____	c. written message sent from a distance
4. telephone	____	d. early device for recording sound
5. telegram	____	e. measurement of the distance of an object from an observer
6. telethermometry	____	f. process for making remote temperature measurements
7. telegraphone	____	g. instrument that makes distant objects appear nearer and larger

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. Astronomers use a more powerful _____ to study distant universes.
2. In 1898, Oberlin Smith patented the _____, the first magnetic recording device.
3. He received a _____ from friends while touring Europe.
4. A rifle's scope is used to determine the _____ between the target and hunter.
5. The new _____ used a system of satellite cells to transmit her voice.
6. Scientists utilize _____ to help determine the climate of planets like Mars.
7. The psychic attempted to locate the missing child through _____.

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FOCUS: neo

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	anthrop	mankind, man	**-esis**	action, process
	cosm	universe, harmony	**-ia**	condition
	crac	government, rule	**-ic**	like, related to
	gen	birth, produce, race	**-ism**	act, state, condition
	log	word, reason	**-y**	state, quality, act
	neo*	new, recent		
	phob	fear		
		*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. neologism	____	a. belonging to the same species as recent man (Anthro.)
2. neocosmic	____	b. government by those new to government
3. neophobia	____	c. new formation (as of tissue) (Biol.)
4. neogenesis	____	d. fear of change or new things
5. neocracy	____	e. new word or phrase
6. neoanthropic	____	f. related to the universe in its present state

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. His acute _____ made it difficult for him to accept change.
2. Often, a _____ is generated from teenage slang.
3. A starfish is capable of _____ when it loses an arm.
4. Cro-Magnon, unlike the Neanderthal, is considered to be _____.
5. The small island formed a _____ following its declaration of independence.
6. Astronomers involved in _____ research rely on data from space stations.

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FOCUS: mono

PREFIX	ROOT		SUFFIX	
	arch	first, chief, rule	**-ia**	condition
	centr	center	**-ic**	like, related to
	chrom	color	**-ism**	act, state, condition
	gen	birth, produce, race	**-y**	state, quality, act
	mono*	one		
	phob	fear		
	phon	sound		
	the	god		

*combining form

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. monophobia	____	a. having a single or common origin
2. monocentric	____	b. made of shades of a single color
3. monogenic	____	c. having one sound
4. monophonic	____	d. belief in one god
5. monarchy	____	e. having a single center
6. monotheism	____	f. abnormal fear of being alone
7. monochrome	____	g. rule by one person

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best word from Column A for each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. A stereophonic recording produces a better sound than the old _____ ones.
2. Christianity is a religion based on _____.
3. The American colonists fought against rule by the British _____.
4. Igneous rocks near a volcanic vent were determined to be _____.
5. He found an old _____ etching of the building.
6. Her mother's increasing _____required that they place her in a full-time care facility.
7. The fabric had a _____ floral design with multicolored petals.

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FOCUS: gen

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
exo-	outside	**bio**	life	**-ic**	like, related to
		gen/o	birth, produce, race	**-cide**	kill
		patho	feeling, disease	**-ous**	having the quality of
		psycho	mind, spirit	**-esis**	action, process

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. pathogenic	____	a. caused by a factor or agent outside the organism (Med.)
2. biogenic	____	b. killing of a race
3. exogenous	____	c. originating in the mind
4. genesis	____	d. causing disease
5. genocide	____	e. beginning or birth of something
6. psychogenic	____	f. produced by the action of living organisms (Geol.)

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. When hatred and war exist, there is always the danger of (genesis, genocide).
2. Asbestosis is a/an (psychogenic, exogenous) disease caused by environmental exposure.
3. Food poisoning is often the result of (psychogenic, pathogenic) bacteria.
4. The theory had its (genocide, genesis) several years earlier in a small laboratory.
5. The coral reefs off Australia are examples of (exogenous, biogenic) reef formation.
6. His (psychogenic, biogenic) seizures were directly related to his increasing stress.

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FOCUS: bi, dermat

PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
bi-	two	**centr**	center	**-ic**	like, related to
		chrom	color	**-itis**	inflammation
		cycl	circle	**-ology**	study of, science
		dermat/o	skin	**-osis**	condition
		graph	write, written		
		pod/o	foot		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. bicentric	____	a. study of the skin
2. bichrome	____	b. inflammation of the skin tissue of the foot
3. bicycle	____	c. disease of the skin
4. bipod	____	d. related to a plant or animal with two centers of origin (Biol.)
5. dermatitis	____	e. instrument for producing markings on skin
6. dermatograph	____	f. vehicle with two wheels
7. dermatology	____	g. having two colors
8. dermatosis	____	h. inflammation of the skin
9. pododermatitis	____	i. a two-legged support

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence. Use each word only once.

1. The surgeon used a (pododermatitis, dermatograph) to outline the organs for surgery.
2. Philistine pottery was (bicentric, bichrome) and usually painted in red and black.
3. His skin rash advanced from an inflammation to a serious (dermatosis, dermatitis).
4. Evidence indicated the lichen was (dermatosis, bicentric).
5. The marksman used a (bicycle, bipod) to level his rifle.
6. Skin cancer is currently a significant topic in (dermatology, pododermatitis).
7. They travelled by (bichrome, bicycle) throughout Europe.
8. The angry red rash on her arms indicated a case of (dermatitis, dermatograph).
9. He developed (bipod, pododermatitis) from the tight shoes. 60

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PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
a-	not, without	**agro**	field	**-ia**	condition
acro-	height, top	**entom**	insect	**-ology**	study of, science
		hydro	water	**-ous**	having the quality of
		morph	form	**-y**	state, quality, act
		nom	law, order		
		phob	fear		
		therap	treatment		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. acrophobia	____	a. without definite form, shapeless
2. agronomy	____	b. management of farm land
3. amorphous	____	c. the branch of zoology that deals with insects
4. entomology	____	d. an abnormal fear of high places
5. hydrotherapy	____	e. the treatment of disease or injury by the use of baths, etc.

DIRECTIONS: Write a complete sentence for each word in Column A. Use each word only once.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

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PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
amphi-	both, around	**bio**	life	**-al**	like, related to
epi-	on, outside	**caco**	bad	**-ia**	condition
iso-	equal	**eu***	good, well	**-ous**	having the quality of
		phon	sound	**-y**	state, quality, act
		taph	tomb		
		thanas	death		
		therm	heat		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. epitaph	____	a. easy and painless death
2. amphibious	____	b. harsh sound; dissonance
3. isothermal	____	c. inscription on a tomb or gravestone
4. euthanasia	____	d. related to equality or constancy of temperature
5. cacophony	____	e. able to live on both land and water

DIRECTIONS: Write a complete sentence for each word in Column A. Use each word only once.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

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_____

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PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
pan-	all	**clast**	to break	**-ad**	group
		dem	people	**-ic**	like, related to
		derm	skin		
		icono*	image		
		myri*	countless		
		onym	name, word		
		pachy*	thick		
		pseud	false		

*combining form

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. myriad	____	a. one who destroys religious images; one who challenges religious traditions
2. pandemic	____	b. too numerous to count; innumerable
3. iconoclast	____	c. a fictitious name, especially one assumed by an author
4. pseudonym	____	d. having a widespread effect on the population
5. pachyderm	____	e. a mammal with thick skin

DIRECTIONS: Write a complete sentence for each word in Column A. Use each word only once.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

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PREFIX		ROOT		SUFFIX	
en-	in, into	**arthr**	joint	**-ic**	like, related to
		cephal	head, brain	**-itis**	inflammation
		graph	write, written	**-ology**	study of, science
		hemat	blood	**-y**	state, quality, act
		lith/o	stone		
		paleo*	ancient, old		
			*combining form		

DIRECTIONS: In Column A, identify the elements in each word by circling roots and underlining prefixes and suffixes. Then match each word with its correct meaning from Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. hematology	____	a. the process of printing from a metal (originally stone) plate
2. arthritis	____	b. inflammation of the brain
3. encephalitis	____	c. related to the early Stone Age
4. Paleolithic	____	d. the study of blood and its diseases (Med.)
5. lithography	____	e. inflammation of the joint

DIRECTIONS: Write a complete sentence for each word in Column A. Use each word only once.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

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Extension Worksheet One

DIRECTIONS: Match each word in Column A with the correct meaning in Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. autonomous	_____	a. treatment of injuries with water
2. hypothermia	_____	b. taking a general view of the whole subject
3. monochrome	_____	c. pleasing sound
4. synoptic	_____	d. a word that is opposite in meaning
5. pachyderm	_____	e. belief in many gods
6. hydropathy	_____	f. condition of reduced temperature
7. anachronism	_____	g. made with shades of a single color
8. euphony	_____	h. large mammal with thick skin
9. antonym	_____	i. something out of place or time
10. polytheism	_____	j. subject to one's own laws; self-governing

This activity is a review of pages 1–12.

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Extension Worksheet Two

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The word frown is a/an (euonym, antonym, synonym) for the word smile

2. The cross-country skiers were suffering from (hyperchromia, hydropathy, hypothermia) when they were found.

3. (Monotheism, Polytheism, Atheism) is a belief in many gods.

4. The high school's sports club was definitely a/an (androcentric, eugenic, mesodermic) group.

5. Organizers of the event scheduled a (synoptic, chronic, synchronous) performance of fireworks and music.

6. The telescope simplifies the task of a/an (nomographer, astronomer, geographer).

7. The tribe's (monotheism, misoneism, anachronism) kept it from progressing.

8. The new employee preferred to be (androgynous, autonomous, synonymous) rather than follow the company guidelines.

9. The historian outlined the (nomology, euphony, chronology) of events leading up to the war.

10. Researchers compared the (thermal, optical, nautical) qualities of different types of acrylic lenses.

This activity is a review of pages 1–12.

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Extension Worksheet Three

DIRECTIONS: Circle the word that is spelled correctly in each group of words.

1.	theapathy	theopathy	theopathie
2.	optical	optikal	opptical
3.	astrnaut	astronaut	astronot
4.	synonem	sinonym	synonym
5.	dehidrate	dyhydrate	dehydrate
6.	andragyny	androginy	androgyny
7.	hypodermic	hypodemic	hypdermic
8.	pollychrome	polychrome	polchrome
9.	misanthrop	misanthrope	missanthrope
10.	epydermal	epidermal	epidurnal

This activity is a review of pages 1–12.

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Extension Worksheet Four

DIRECTIONS: Match each word in Column A with the correct meaning in Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. kleptomania	_____	a. having many voices
2. pericardial	_____	b. related to the measurement of mental data
3. neologism	_____	c. growing on or in the ground
4. polyphonic	_____	d. new system or method of writing
5. psychometric	_____	e. situated around the heart
6. astronautics	_____	f. love of mankind
7. neography	_____	g. a new word or expression
8. geogenous	_____	h. related to the combining or harmony of sounds
9. symphonic	_____	i. a persistent craving to steal
10. philanthropy	_____	j. science/technology of spacecraft design and building

This activity is a review of pages 13–24.

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Extension Worksheet Five

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence.

1. Once it submerged, the submarine required a (telescope, hydroscope, periscope) to search for surface vessels.

2. The overthrow of the king led to a/an (autocracy, mesocracy, ideocracy) of the merchant class.

3. A two-legged support is called a (polypod, tripod, bipod).

4. Schools use (perioptic, telephonic, psychometric) test results to place students appropriately.

5. Scientists used (neography, astrology, astrography) to pinpoint the location of the new star.

6. The author's (monograph, autograph, polygraph) on migratory habits of gray whales was printed in several scientific journals.

7. A person who writes about the earth's features is called a/an (nomographer, astronomer, geographer).

8. Speakers praised his (bibliophobia, eulogy, philanthropy) in donating the new library wing.

9. The boy's (kleptomania, bibliomania, phonophobia) was discovered when they found the missing items in his locker.

10. He was being (ideophobic, anthropopathic, gynecogenic) when he said the owls were getting even with him.

This activity is a review of pages 13–24.

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Extension Worksheet Six

DIRECTIONS: Circle the word that is spelled correctly in each group of words.

1.	bibliophile	bibiopile	bibliophille
2.	philanthrupy	philanthorpy	philanthropy
3.	ulogy	eulogy	elougy
4.	peryscope	perascope	periscope
5.	polipod	polypod	polypodd
6.	ideology	ideogy	iteology
7.	monomania	momomania	mononomia
8.	pyschology	psychology	psykology
9.	phonogenik	phonogennic	phonogenic
10.	geographr	geographer	gographer

This activity is a review of pages 13–24.

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Extension Worksheet Seven

DIRECTIONS: Match each word in Column A with the correct meaning in Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. gynarchy	_____	a. the testing of eyes to measure vision
2. phonogram	_____	b. rule by one person with unlimited power
3. xenophobia	_____	c. a line passing through the center of a figure
4. antipathy	_____	d. a letter or symbol that represents a sound
5. microbiology	_____	e. related to physical disorder caused by mental state
6. psychosomatic	_____	f. a lover of books
7. optometry	_____	g. fear of strangers
8. autocracy	_____	h. feeling of dislike or opposition towards something
9. diameter	_____	i. the study of minute forms of life
10. bibliophile	_____	j. rule by women

This activity is a review of pages 25–37.

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Extension Worksheet Eight

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence.

1. His stepdaughter's increasing (apathy, antipathy, sympathy) towards him was reflected in her rude remarks.

2. Doctors concluded her illness was (psychonomic, psychosomatic, somatogenic) and that it could not be helped with further medical treatment.

3. The study of minute forms of life is called (chronology, macrobiology, microbiology).

4. Surgeons reviewed her (micrograph, bronchogram, cardiograph) to determine how much of the tumor had invaded her lungs.

5. A person who is (hydrophobic, pathologic, hydrophilic) would be afraid to take a cruise.

6. He used a (biometer, micrometer, diameter) to measure the exact dimensions of the cell.

7. It took time for the (diachronic, diadermic, mesodermic) ointment to take effect once she had put it on.

8. A physician who wanted to become a heart surgeon would specialize in (pathology, podology, cardiology).

9. One who suffers from (hypomania, neophobia, cardiopathy) is extremely set in his ways.

10. Church and state formed a/an (gynocracy, synarchy, philogyny) in the small country.

This activity is a review of pages 25–37.

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Extension Worksheet Nine

DIRECTIONS: Circle the word that is spelled correctly in each group of words.

1.	bronkioscope	bronchascope	bronchoscope
2.	somotogenic	somatogenic	somatogynic
3.	diametr	dimeter	diameter
4.	cordiogram	cardiogram	cardiogrem
5.	chronemeter	cronometer	chronometer
6.	hydorophobia	hydrfobia	hydrophobia
7.	microscopic	microsckopic	microscoppic
8.	monarkey	monarchy	monarchey
9.	antifony	antiphonie	antiphony
10.	autocracy	atrocacy	outocracy

This activity is a review of pages 25–37.

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Extension Worksheet Ten

DIRECTIONS: Match each word in Column A with the correct meaning in Column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. heliophile	_____	a. related to a plant or animal with two centers of origin (Biol.)
2. pseudonym	_____	b. rule by many
3. synchronous	_____	c. measurement of the distance of an object from an observer
4. bicentric	_____	d. one attracted to sunlight
5. pathogenic	_____	e. hatred of women
6. polyarchy	_____	f. visible to the naked eye
7. telemetry	_____	g. occurring at the same time
8. macroscopic	_____	h. causing disease
9. misogyny	_____	i. without definite form, shapeless
10. amorphous	_____	j. a fictitious name

This activity is a review of pages 38–54.

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Extension Worksheet Eleven

DIRECTIONS: Underline the best word to complete each sentence.

1. The changing phases of the moon represent a (pandemic, symbiotic, cyclic) pattern.

2. The (heliophile, bibliophile, phonophile) always spent his summer vacation at the beach.

3. The forensic team was able to find (macroscopic, microscopic, cardioscopic) traces of his DNA in the tissue samples.

4. A true democracy is a form of (anarchy, polyarchy, polygamy).

5. The salamander is an/a (amorphous, amphibious, hypogenous) vertebrate.

6. Physicians discovered his illness was caused by a new (pathogenic, cyclogenic, macroscopic) strain of bacteria in raw carrots.

7. His (monophobia, dermatitis, macromania) was aggravated when he bathed with soap.

8. He used a (helioscope, phonoscope, hydroscope) to find any variations in the horn's tone.

9. An earthquake is often related to (diachronic, microscopic, hypogeous) activity.

10. The cop's whistle could not be heard over the (telemetry, polychrome, cacophony) of car horns and voices.

This activity is a review of pages 38–54.

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Extension Worksheet Twelve

DIRECTIONS: Circle the word that is spelled correctly in each group of words.

1.	synonymus	synonymous	sinonymous
2.	misogyny	misoginy	mesogeny
3.	neofobia	neaphobia	neophobia
4.	cyclic	cyclick	cylic
5.	sinoptic	synoptic	synobtic
6.	hematology	hemitology	himatollogy
7.	hypothurmia	hypothermea	hypothermia
8.	myriad	myrriad	myriad
9.	gensis	jeneses	genesis
10.	amorfous	amorphous	amorphusx

This activity is a review of pages 38–54.

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Extension Worksheet Thirteen

DIRECTIONS: Write a sentence for each of the following words.

1. anarchy _____

2. chronic _____

3. misanthrope _____

4. hypothermia _____

5. pathogenic _____

6. hydrophobia _____

7. antipathy _____

8. monotheism _____

9. symbiosis _____

10. geothermal _____

11. psychosis _____

12. anonymous _____

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Latin Roots for Independent Study

DIRECTIONS: Now that you have completed the *Word Roots* activities, see how adept you have become at forming various words from any given root. Add to each word family by forming as many additional words as you can from each of these roots.

(**root**) — meaning: *sample word*)

1. **prim** — first: *primordial* _____

2. **mal** — bad: *dismal* _____

3. **corp** — body: *corporation* _____

4. **lect/leg** — to read: *legible* _____

5. **fort** — strong: *fortify* _____

6. **capit** — head: *recapitulate* _____

7. **grac/grat** — pleasing, thankful: *gracious* _____

8. **sens/sent** — to feel: *resentment* _____

9. **fug** — to flee: *centrifugal* _____

10. **magn** — great: *magnitude* _____

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Greek Roots for Independent Study

DIRECTIONS: Now that you have completed the *Word Roots* activities, see how adept you have become at forming various words from any given root. Add to each word family by forming as many additional words as you can from each of these roots.

(**root**) — meaning: *sample word*)

1. **phot/phos** — light: *phosphene* _____

2. **tox** — poison: *intoxicated* _____

3. **soph** — wise: *philosopher* _____

4. **schiz/schism** — to split: *schizopod* _____

5. **caust/caut** — to burn: *holocaust* _____

6. **rhin** — nose: *rhinoscope* _____

7. **dyn/dynam** — power: *dynasty* _____

8. **pyr** — fire: *pyrogenic* _____

9. **ethn** — race, nation: *ethnography* _____

10. **mim** — to imitate, copy: *pantomime* _____

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Anglo-Saxon (Old English) Roots for Independent Study

DIRECTIONS: Now that you have completed the *Word Roots* activities, see how adept you have become at forming various words from any given root. Add to each word family by forming as many additional words as you can from each of these roots.

(**root**) — meaning: *sample word*)

1. **burn/bran** — to burn: *brandy* _____

_____

2. **hev** — to lift: *heavy* _____

_____

3. **stall** — place: *forestall* _____

_____

4. **dear** — precious: *dearth* _____

_____

5. **reck** — to heed: *reckless* _____

_____

6. **fare** — to go: *thoroughfare* _____

_____

7. **wit/wis** — to know: *witness* _____

_____

8. **lik** — similar: *likeness* _____

_____

9. **hard** (**-ard** SUFFIX) — hard: *billiards* _____

_____

10. **flot** — to float: *flotsam* _____

_____

SO

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Suggested Reference Materials for Independent Study

The general reference room of a good library contains many reference works essential to a student. Within their pages you can discover the fascinating history of word origins. Such knowledge will greatly enhance your vocabulary and spelling skills, and improve your understanding of otherwise unfamiliar words. Learn to use your library. You will never regret it.

Below are some suggested references for the independent study activities. There are also numerous reference sources online.

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Pyles, Thomas, *The Origins and Development of the English Language* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1964).

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Skeat, Walter W., *A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* (New York: Capricorn Books, 1963).

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Answer Key

Pretest/Posttest, p. vi

1. **gynarchy**: rule by women
2. **autocosm**: self-created private word
3. **pericardial**: situated around the heart
4. **autonomous**: self-governing, subject to one's own laws
5. **misanthrope**: one who hates mankind
6. **hypothermia**: condition of reduced temperature
7. **synchronous**: occurring at the same time
8. **mesocracy**: government by the middle classes
9. **eulogy**: speech in praise of someone
10. **genocide**: killing of a race
11. **somatology**: study of human physical characteristics
12. **pathogenic**: causing disease
13. **macrobiosis**: longevity
14. **kleptomania**: persistent craving to steal
15. **micrometer**: instrument for accurately measuring small distances
16. **monotheism**: belief in one god
17. **xenophile**: lover of foreign things
18. **hydrophobia**: fear of water
19. **antisymmetric**: having opposite and irregular properties
20. **polychrome**: many-colored

Warm-up Activity, p. viii

1. **arthritis**: inflammation of a joint or joints (given)
2. **pseudonym**: fictitious name, especially one assumed by an author
3. **euthanasia**: easy and painless death
4. **acrophobia**: abnormal fear of high places
5. **geographer**: one who writes about the earth's features
6. **bicentric**: related to a classification of plant or animal with two centers of origin
7. **geopathology**: study of the relationship between diseases and specific geographic locations

Page 1

1. g chromo gen ic
2. e chrom ium
3. b chromo scope
4. c hyper chrom ia
5. a hypo chrom ia
6. f mono chrome
7. d poly chrome

1. monochrome
2. chromogenic
3. chromoscope
4. Chromium
5. polychrome
6. hyperchromia
7. hypochromia

Page 2

1. d epi derm al
2. a derm oid
3. b hypo derm ic
4. c meso derm ic
5. e pachy derm

1. pachyderm
2. dermoid
3. hypodermic
4. epidermal
5. mesodermic

Page 3

1. e ana chron ism
2. g geo chron ology
3. c syn chron ous
4. f chrono therm al
5. a chron ic
6. d chron ology
7. b chrono meter

1. chronic
2. anachronism
3. chronology
4. geochronology
5. chronothermal
6. synchronous
7. chronometer

Page 4

1. d opto metr y
2. g syn opt ic
3. f opt ic al
4. b opto phone
5. a bi ops y
6. c bio metr ic
7. e bio gen ic

1. optometry
2. biopsy
3. optical
4. optophone

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5. Biogenic
6. synoptic
7. biometric

Page 5

1. b chrono therm al
2. g geo therm al
3. f thermo meter
4. a hypo therm ia
5. c therm al
6. d thermo graph y
7. e thermo gen ic

1. thermometer
2. chronothermal
3. hypothermia
4. thermal
5. Thermography
6. thermogenic
7. geothermal

Page 6

1. h de hydr ate
2. f hydr ant
3. a hydro therm al
4. g hydro gen ic
5. c hydro phone
6. i hydro geology
7. d hydro path y
8. e hydro graph
9. b hydr onym y

1. hydrant
2. hydrophone
3. hydrogenic
4. dehydrate
5. hydrograph
6. hydrothermal
7. hydropathy
8. hydronymy
9. hydrogeology

Page 7

1. c andr oid
2. f poly andr y
3. a andro gyn ous
4. e andro centr ic
5. b andro gen
6. d andro crac y

1. Polyandry
2. androcentric
3. Androcracy
4. android
5. androgynous
6. androgen

Page 8

1. c auto crac y
2. d auto graph
3. e auto cosm
4. f auto nom ous
5. a auto gen ous
6. b auto bio graph y

1. autogenous
2. autograph
3. autonomous
4. autocracy
5. autobiography
6. autocosm

Page 9

1. a eu gen ic
2. h eu phon y
3. e eu nom y
4. f eu onym
5. g onym ous
6. i an onym ous
7. c hydr onym y
8. d syn onym ous
9. b ant onym

1. onymous
2. antonym
3. hydronymy
4. euonym
5. anonymous
6. euphony
7. eunomy
8. eugenic
9. synonymous

Page 10

1. e miso ne ism
2. d miso gyn y
3. a mis anthrope
4. b miso log ist
5. c miso gam ist

1. misogyny
2. misologist
3. misanthrope
4. misogamist
5. misoneism

Page 11

1. f a the ism
2. g mono the ism
3. e poly the ism
4. c the ology
5. d theo path y
6. b psycho the ism
7. a theo nom y

1. theonomy
2. monotheism
3. psychotheism
4. atheism
5. theopathy
6. polytheism
7. Theology

Page 12

1. e astro nom y
2. g nomo graph er

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3. c nomology
4. b autonomous
5. f nautical
6. d hydronautics
7. a astronaut

1. nomographer
2. autonomous
3. astronomy
4. astronaut
5. Nomology
6. nautical
7. hydronautics

Page 13

1. e biography
2. d macrograph
3. a graphology
4. f monograph
5. c geography
6. b neography

1. biography
2. geography
3. graphology
4. monograph
5. neography
6. macrograph

Page 14

1. c bipod
2. e podology
3. i polypod
4. g tripod
5. a pododermatitis
6. d gynecocentric
7. h gynecology
8. b gynecogenic
9. f gynecoid

1. gynecoid
2. podology
3. tripod
4. gynecology
5. gynecogenic
6. pododermatitis
7. gynecocentric
8. polypod
9. bipod

Page 15

1. f psychometric
2. d psychograph
3. e psychology
4. b psychosomatic
5. g psychosis
6. c psychonomic
7. a psychobiology

1. psychology
2. psychosis
3. psychosomatic
4. psychograph
5. psychometric
6. psychonomic
7. psychobiology

Page 16

1. c astronomy
2. d astrogeology
3. e astrology
4. b astrometry
5. a astrography
6. f astronautics

1. astrology
2. astrography
3. astrometry
4. astrogeology
5. Astronomy
6. astronautics

Page 17

1. d bibliophobia
2. f biblioklept
3. e bibliology
4. a bibliography
5. c bibliophile
6. b bibliomania
7. h kleptomania
8. i graphomania
9. g monomania

1. bibliophobia
2. biblioklept
3. bibliomania
4. graphomania
5. bibliophile
6. kleptomania
7. bibliology
8. monomania
9. bibliography

Page 18

1. c anthropoid
2. d philanthropy
3. a anthropology
4. b anthropometer
5. f anthroponomy
6. e anthropopathic

1. philanthropy
2. anthropoid
3. Anthropology
4. anthropometer
5. anthropopathic
6. anthroponomy

Page 19

1. d logic
2. e eulogy
3. f logogram
4. a logomania
5. b monolog
6. c neologism

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1. monolog
2. logic
3. logomania
4. neologism
5. eulogy
6. logogram

Page 20

1. c ideocracy
2. a ideogeny
3. e ideogram
4. f ideophobia
5. d ideology
6. b ideophone

1. ideophobia
2. ideogeny
3. ideogram
4. ideology
5. ideocracy
6. ideophone

Page 21

1. e perimeter
2. d pericardial
3. c periscope
4. a perihelion
5. b perioptic

1. pericardial
2. perimeter
3. perioptic
4. perihelion
5. periscope

Page 22

1. g phonic
2. f phonogenic
3. h phonology
4. a phonopathy
5. c phonophobia
6. i homophonic
7. b polyphonic
8. d telephonic
9. e symphonic

1. phonopathy
2. symphonic
3. homophonic
4. phonogenic
5. phonology
6. polyphonic
7. phonic
8. telephonic
9. phonophobia

Page 23

1. e geochrony
2. f geology
3. d geocentric
4. c geothermal
5. b geogenous
6. a geographer

1. geographer
2. geochrony
3. geothermal
4. geogenous
5. geocentric
6. geology

Page 24

1. d mesoderm ic
2. e mesocracy
3. b mesotherm
4. c mesophilic
5. a mesosomatic

1. mesocracy
2. mesodermic
3. mesosomatic
4. mesotherm
5. mesophilic

Page 25

1. c psychosomatic
2. f somatogenic
3. h somatology
4. i somatometry
5. e antipathy
6. g apathy
7. b sympathy
8. a pathology
9. d psychopathology

1. Somatometry
2. sympathy
3. psychosomatic
4. antipathy
5. psychopathology
6. somatogenic
7. apathy
8. pathology
9. Somatology

Page 26

1. d dialog
2. e diameter
3. a diathermy
4. c diachronic
5. b diadermic

1. diadermic
2. dialog
3. diathermy
4. diachronic
5. diameter

Page 27

1. e antilogy
2. d antiphony
3. g antinomy
4. a antihelion
5. h antonym
6. c antipathy

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7. b anti bio sis
8. f anti sym metr y

1. antiphony
2. anthelion
3. antibiosis
4. antonym
5. antipathy
6. antinomy
7. antilogy
8. antisymmetry

Page 28

1. h metr ic
2. f sym metr ic
3. g bio metr y
4. a metr ology
5. b opto metr y
6. c psycho metr ic
7. d somato metr y
8. e metro nome

1. symmetric
2. optometry
3. psychometric
4. somatometry
5. biometry
6. metronome
7. metrology
8. metric

Page 29

1. c broncho gram
2. d bronch itis
3. e broncho phon y
4. a broncho gen ic
5. b broncho scope

1. bronchitis
2. bronchogram
3. bronchogenic
4. bronchophony
5. bronchoscope

Page 30

1. c peri cardi al
2. d cardi ac
3. e cardi ology
4. b cardio path y
5. a cardio graph

1. cardiograph
2. cardiac
3. pericardial
4. cardiology
5. cardiopathy

Page 31

1. c micro biology
2. d micro cosm
3. e micro graph
4. a micro meter
5. b micro scop ic

1. microscopic
2. microcosm
3. micrometer
4. microbiology
5. micrograph

Page 32

1. c an arch y
2. a tri arch y
3. d mon arch y
4. e gyn arch y
5. b syn arch y

1. anarchy
2. gynarchy
3. triarchy
4. synarchy
5. monarchy

Page 33

1. b andro crac y
2. c auto crac y
3. d gyno crac y
4. e ideo crac y
5. a meso crac y

1. Mesocracy
2. autocracy
3. ideocracy
4. gynocracy
5. androcracy

Page 34

1. f bio meter
2. g chrono meter
3. b hydro meter
4. e micro meter
5. d peri meter
6. c phono meter
7. a thermo meter

1. thermometer
2. hydrometer
3. phonometer
4. perimeter
5. chronometer
6. biometer
7. micrometer

Page 35

1. c phono gram
2. e mono gram
3. d tele gram
4. f cardio gram
5. a dia gram
6. b logo gram

1. telegram
2. monogram
3. cardiogram

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4. phonogram
5. diagram
6. logogram

Page 36

1. c cardio phob ia
2. g gyno phob ia
3. a hydro phob ia
4. e klepto phob ia
5. b mono phob ia
6. f neo phob ia
7. d xeno phob ia

1. gynophobia
2. xenophobia
3. neophobia
4. monophobia
5. hydrophobia
6. cardiophobia
7. kleptophobia

Page 37

1. f phil anthrop y
2. d biblio phile
3. e philo gyn y
4. b xeno phile
5. a philo log y
6. c phono phile

1. xenophile
2. philanthropy
3. philogyny
4. bibliophile
5. phonophile
6. philology

Page 38

1. c hypo chrom ia
2. d hypo derm ic
3. e hypo therm ia
4. f hypo mania
5. b hypo geous
6. a hypo gen ous

1. hypothermia
2. hypogenous
3. hypochromia
4. hypogeous
5. hypodermic
6. hypomania

Page 39

1. f biblio klept
2. h klepto mania
3. d klepto phob ia
4. g bi cycle
5. a cyclo meter
6. e cycl ic
7. b tri cycle
8. c cyclo gen ic

1. cyclogenic
2. kleptophobia
3. biblioklept
4. cyclic
5. kleptomania
6. tricycle
7. cyclometer, bicycle

Page 40

1. c macro bio sis
2. d macro cosm
3. a macro graph
4. e macro mania
5. b macro scop ic

1. macrobiosis
2. macrograph
3. macroscopic
4. macromania
5. macrocosm

Page 41

1. f anti sym metr ic
2. g sym bio sis
3. a sym path y
4. i sym phon ic
5. h syn arch y
6. b syn chron ous
7. e syn onym ous
8. c syn opt ic

1. symbiosis
2. symphonic
3. antisymmetric
4. synchronous
5. synonymous
6. synarchy
7. synoptic
8. sympathy

Page 42

1. c helio meter
2. d helio scope
3. a helio centr ic
4. e helio graph
5. b helio phile

1. helioscope
2. heliophile
3. heliometer
4. heliograph
5. heliocentric

Page 43

1. c cardio scope
2. g hydro scope
3. d tele scope
4. b micro scop ic
5. a peri scope
6. e phono scope
7. f macro scop ic

1. hydroscope
2. periscope
3. cardioscope
4. telescope

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5. macroscopic
6. microscopic
7. phonoscope

Page 44

1. g poly phon ic
2. e poly chrome
3. a poly the ism
4. f poly onym ous
5. c poly arch y
6. b poly gen ic
7. h poly centr ic
8. d poly gam y

1. polyonymous
2. polytheism
3. polychrome
4. polyarchy
5. Polyphonic
6. polygenic
7. polygamy
8. polycentric

Page 45

1. e andro gyn ous
2. d gyno crac y
3. b gyno phob ia
4. a miso gyn y
5. c mono gyn ous

1. misogyny
2. Androgynous
3. gynophobia
4. monogynous
5. gynocracy

Page 46

1. b tele path y
2. g tele scope
3. e tele metry
4. a tele phone
5. c tele gram
6. f tele thermo metr y
7. d tele graph phone

1. telescope
2. telegraphone
3. telegram
4. telemetry
5. telephone
6. telethermometry
7. telepathy

Page 47

1. e neo log ism
2. f neo cosm ic
3. d neo phob ia
4. c neo gen esis
5. b neo crac y
6. a neo anthrop ic

1. neophobia
2. neologism
3. neogenesis
4. neoanthropic
5. neocracy
6. neocosmic

Page 48

1. f mono phob ia
2. e mono centr ic
3. a mono gen ic
4. c mono phon ic
5. g mon arch y
6. d mono the ism
7. b mono chrome

1. monophonic
2. monotheism
3. monarchy
4. monogenic
5. monochrome
6. monophobia
7. monocentric

Page 49

1. d patho gen ic
2. f bio gen ic
3. a exo gen ous
4. e gen esis
5. b geno cide
6. c psycho gen ic

1. genocide
2. exogenous
3. pathogenic
4. genesis
5. biogenic
6. psychogenic

Page 50

1. d bi centr ic
2. g bi chrome
3. f bi cycle
4. i bi pod
5. h derma itis
6. e dermato graph
7. a derma tology
8. c derma tosis
9. b podo derma titis

1. dermatograph
2. bichrome
3. dermatosis
4. bicentric
5. bipod
6. dermatology
7. bicycle
8. dermatitis
9. pododermatitis

Page 51

1. d acro phob ia
2. b agro nom y
3. a a morph ous
4. c entom ology

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5. e hydro therap y

Sentences 1–5: answers vary

Page 52

1. c epi taph
2. e amphi bious
3. d iso thermal
4. a euthanas ia
5. b caco phon y

Sentences 1–5: answers vary

Page 53

1. b myri ad
2. d pan dem ic
3. a icono clast
4. c pseud onym
5. e pachy derm

Sentences 1–5: answers vary

Page 54

1. d hemat ology
2. e arthr itis
3. b en cephal itis
4. c Paleo lith ic
5. a litho graph y

Sentences 1–5: answers vary

Extension Worksheets

Worksheet One, p. 55

1. j
2. f
3. g
4. b
5. h
6. a
7. i
8. c
9. d
10. e

Worksheet Two, p. 56

1. antonym
2. hypothermia
3. Polytheism
4. androcentric
5. synchronous
6. geographer
7. misoneism
8. autonomous
9. chronology
10. optical

Worksheet Three, p. 57

1. theopathy (2nd)
2. optical (1st)
3. astronaut (2nd)
4. synonym (3rd)
5. dehydrate (3rd)
6. androgyny (3rd)
7. hypodermic (1st)
8. polychrome (2nd)
9. misanthrope (2nd)
10. epidermal (2nd)

Worksheet Four, p. 58

1. i
2. e
3. g
4. a
5. b
6. j
7. d
8. c
9. h
10. f

Worksheet Five, p. 59

1. periscope
2. mesocracy
3. bipod
4. psychometric
5. astrography
6. monograph
7. geographer
8. philanthropy
9. kleptomania
10. anthropopathic

Worksheet Six, p. 60

1. bibliophile (1st)
2. philanthropy (3rd)
3. eulogy (2nd)
4. periscope (3rd)
5. polypod (2nd)
6. ideology (1st)
7. monomania (1st)
8. psychology (2nd)
9. phonogenic (3rd)
10. geographer (2nd)

Worksheet Seven, p. 61

1. j
2. d
3. g
4. h
5. i
6. e
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. f

Worksheet Eight, p. 62

1. antipathy
2. psychosomatic
3. microbiology
4. bronchogram
5. hydrophobic
6. micrometer
7. diadermic

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8. cardiology
9. neophobia
10. synarchy

Worksheet Nine, p. 63

1. bronchoscope (3rd)
2. somatogenic (2nd)
3. diameter (3rd)
4. cardiogram (2nd)
5. chronometer (3rd)
6. hydrophobia (3rd)
7. microscopic (1st)
8. monarchy (2nd)
9. antiphony (3rd)
10. autocracy (1st)

Worksheet Ten, p. 64

1. d
2. j
3. g
4. a
5. h
6. b
7. c
8. f
9. e
10. i

Worksheet Eleven, p. 65

1. cyclic
2. heliophile
3. microscopic
4. polyarchy
5. amphibious
6. pathogenic
7. dermatitis
8. phonoscope
9. hypogeous
10. cacophony

Worksheet Twelve, p. 66

1. synonymous (2nd)
2. misogyny (1st)
3. neophobia (3rd)
4. cyclic (1st)
5. synoptic (2nd)
6. hematology (1st)
7. hypothermia (3rd)
8. myriad (1st)
9. genesis (3rd)
10. amorphous (2nd)

Worksheet Thirteen, p. 67

Answers will vary. Accept complete sentences in which the given word makes sense according to its definition below:

1. anarchy (absence of rule)
2. chronic (continuing a long time or recurring frequently)
3. misanthrope (one who hates mankind)
4. hypothermia (condition of reduced temperature)
5. pathogenic (causing disease)
6. hydrophobia (fear of water)
7. antipathy (feeling of dislike or opposition towards something)
8. monotheism (belief in one god)
9. symbiosis (living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship [Biol.])
10. geothermal (related to the heat of the earth's interior)
11. psychosis (condition of mental illness)
12. anonymous (without a name)

Latin Roots For Independent Study, p. 68

(Answers will vary.)

Greek Roots For Independent Study , p. 69

(Answers will vary.)

Anglo-Saxon Roots For Independent Study , p. 70

(Answers will vary.)

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Dictionary

Pronunciation Key

a	asp, fat, parrot	ou	out, crowd, plow	l	let, yellow, ball
a̲	ape, date, play			m	met, camel, trim
ä	ah, car, father	u	up, cut, color	n	not, flannel, ton
		ur	urn, fur, deter	p	put, apple, tap
e	elf, ten, berry			r	red, port, dear
e̲	even, meet, money	ə	a in ago	s	sell, castle, pass
			e in agent	t	top, cattle, hat
i	is, hit, mirror		i in sanity	v	vat, hovel, have
i̲	ice, bite, high		o in comply	w	will, always, swear
			u in focus	y	yet, onion, yard
o̲	open, tone, go	ər	perhaps, murder	z	zebra, dazzle, haze
ô	all, horn, law			ch	chin, catcher, arch
o̲o̲	ooze, tool, crew	b	bed, fable, dub	sh	she, cushion, dash
oo	look, pull, moor	d	dip, beadle, had	th	thin, nothing, truth
		f	fall, after, off	*th*	then, father, lathe
yo̲o̲	use, cute, few	g	get, haggle, dog	*zh*	azure, leisure
yoo	united, cure, globule	h	he, ahead, hotel	h	ring, anger, drink
		j	joy, agile, badge		
oi	oil, point, toy	k	kill, tackle, bake	ˈ	primary accent
				ˌ	secondary accent

PNEUMONOULTRAMICROSCOPICSILICOVOLCANOKONIOSIS

It isn't very likely that you'll come across this word in your reading, but it's fascinating in a silly way because it's so long. It certainly must be one of the longest words in English, though it's puzzling to know who would use it, since there is a much shorter word, *silicosis*, that means the same thing. It's an example of how scientists can make up new words from the ancient classical languages to describe almost anything. And it's also an example of a practice that people who are very precise in the use of language object to—the mixing of Greek and Latin roots in the same word. Below is an analysis of the word:

- *pneumono* is from Greek *pneumon*, a lung.
- *ultra* is Latin, meaning "beyond, extreme" or "excessive, beyond the range of."
- *micro* is from Greek *micros*, small.
- *scopic* is from Greek *skopein*, to see.
- *silico* is from Latin silex, *silicis*, flint.
- *volcano* is from Latin *volcanus*, the god of fire, and means "thrown from a volcano."
- *koni* is from Greek *konia*, dust.
- *osis* is from the same root in Latin and Greek. It means "a condition," often a "diseased condition."

Putting all these roots together in the right order, you have a definition of the word simply from knowing the meanings of the roots: a diseased condition of the lungs (caused by) dust from volcanic flint (so fine as to be) beyond the range of (an instrument which) sees very small (things).[1]

[1] Helene and Charlton Laird, *The Tree of Language* (London, England: 1957) 91

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GREEK AND LATIN PREFIXES

a- (an-) Greek — not, without

amorphous (ə môr´ fəs) without definite form, shapeless
apathy (ap´ ə thē) lack of feeling
atheism (ā´ thē iz´m) denial of the existence of a god

acro- Greek — height, top

acrophobia (ak´ rə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of high places

amphi- Greek — both, around

amphibious (am fib´ ē əs) able to live on both land and water

an- (a-) Greek — not, without

anarchy (an´ ər kē) absence of rule
anonymous (ə nän´ ə məs) without a name

ana- Greek — back, against

anachronism (ə nak´ rə niz´m) something out of place or time

ant- (anti-) Greek — against, opposite

anthelion (ant´ hēl´ y ən) bright spot occurring opposite the Sun
antibiosis (an´ ti bī ō´ sis) association between organisms which is injurious to one of them
antilogy (an til´ ə jē) contradiction in terms or ideas
antinomy (an tin´ ə mē) opposition of one law to another
antipathy (an tip´ ə thē) feeling of dislike or opposition toward something
antiphony (an tif´ ə nē) opposition of sounds between two groups
antisymmetric (an´ ti si met´ rik) having opposite and irregular properties
antisymmetry (an´ ti si´ met rē) opposing, irregular properties
antonym (an´ tə nim´) word that is opposite in meaning

bi- Latin — two

bicentric (bī´ sen´ trik) related to a classification of plant or animal with two centers of origin (Biol.)
bichrome (bī krōm´) having two colors
bicycle (bī´ si k'l) vehicle with two wheels
bipod (bī´ päd´) two-legged support

de- Latin — away, down, not

dehydrate (dē hī´ drāt) to take water from

dia- Greek — through, across

diachronic (dī´ ə krän´ ik) considering phenomena, such as language, as they change over time
diadermic (dī´ ə dər´ mik) acting through the skin
diagram (dī´ ə gram´) drawing or design showing the relationship between parts of a whole
dialog (dī´ ə lôg´) conversation between two or more persons
diameter (dī am´ ət ər) line passing through the center of a figure
diathermy (dī´ ə thər´ mē) generation of heat in body tissue by electric current (Med.)

en- Greek — in, into

encephalitis (en sef´ ə lī´ tis) inflammation of the brain

epi- Greek — on, outside

epidermal (ep´ ə dər´ m'l) related to the outer layer of skin
epitaph (ep´ ə taf´) inscription on a tomb or gravestone

exo- Greek — outside

exogenous (ek säj´ ə nəs) caused by a factor or agent outside the organism (Med.)

hyper- Greek — over, above

hyperchromia (hī´ pər krō´ mē ə) excessive pigmentation (color), as of the skin (Biol.)

hypo- Greek — under, below

hypochromia (hī´ pə krō´ mē ə) lack of color
hypodermic (hī´ pə dər´ mik) under the skin
hypogenous (hī päj´ ə nəs) growing on the underside (Bot.)
hypogeous (hī´ pə jē´ əs) happening underground (Geol.)
hypomania (hī´ pə mā´ nē ə) mild form of psychosis indicated by elevated mood (Psych.)

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hypothermia (hī´ pə thʉr´ mē ə) condition of reduced temperature

iso- Greek — equal

isothermal (ī´ sə thʉr´ m'l) related to equality or constancy of temperature

pan- Greek — all

pandemic (pan dem´ ik) having a widespread effect on the population

peri- Greek — around

pericardial (per´ ə kär´ dē ´l) situated around the heart (Biol.)

perihelion (per´ ə hē´ lē ən) point closest to the Sun in a planet's orbit (Astron.)

perimeter (pə rim´ ə tər) circumference or distance around a figure

perioptic (per´ ē äp´ tik) situated about or surrounding the eyeball (Med.)

periscope (per´ ə skōp´) instrument for viewing the surrounding area, especially objects not in the direct line of sight

sym- (syn-) Greek — with, together

antisymmetric (an´ ti si met´ rik) having opposite and irregular properties

symbiosis (sim bī ō´ sis) living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship (Biol.)

symmetric (si met´ rik) having corresponding parts the same in size and form

sympathy (sim´ pə thē) supporting another's viewpoint, ability to share another's feelings)

symphonic (sim fän´ ik) related to the combining or harmony of sounds

symphony (sim´ fə nē) harmony of sounds

syn- (sym-) Greek — with, together

synarchy (sin´ är kē) joint rule

synchronous (syn´ krə nəs) occurring at the same time

synonym (sin´ ə nim) word with a similar meaning

synonymous (si nän´ ə məs) having a similar meaning (Ling.)

synoptic (si näp´ tik) taking a general view of the whole subject

tri- Greek — three

triarchy (trī´ är kē) rule or government by three persons

tricycle (trī´ si k'l) vehicle with three wheels

tripod (trī´ päd) three-legged stand

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GREEK ROOTS

agr (agro) — field

agronomy (ə grän′ ə mē) management of farm land

andr (andro) — man, male

androcentric (an′ drō sen′ trik) centered around male interests
androcracy (an′ dräk′ rə sē) political and social rule by men
androgen (an′ drə jən) male sex hormone
androgynous (an dräj′ ə nəs) having both male and female characteristics
android (an′ droid) humanlike robot
polyandry (päl′ ē an′ drē) practice of having two or more husbands at one time

anthrop (anthropo) — mankind, man

anthropoid (an′ thrə poid′) resembling man
anthropology (an′ thrə päl′ ə jē) study of mankind
anthropometer (an′ thrə päm′ ə dər) device used to measure the proportions of the human body
anthroponomy (an′ thrə pän′ ə mē) natural laws of human development as they relate to the environment
anthropopathic (an′ thrə pō path′ ik) relating human feelings to something not human
misanthrope (mis′ ən thrōp′) one who hates mankind
neoanthropic (nē′ ō an thräp′ ik) belonging to the same species as recent man
philanthropy (fi lan′ thrə pē) love of mankind

arch — first, chief, rule

anarchy (an′ ər kē) absence of rule
gynarchy (jīn′ är′ kē) rule by women
monarchy (män′ ər kē) rule by one person
polyarchy (pä′ lē är′ kē) rule by many
synarchy (sin′ ər kē) joint rule
triarchy (trī′ är kē) rule or government by three persons

arthr — joint

arthritis (är thrīt′ is) inflammation of the joint

astr — star, heavens

astrogeology (as′ trə jē äl′ ə jē) study of the structure and composition of heavenly bodies
astrography (ə sträg′ rə fē) mapping of the planets and stars
astrology (a sträl′ ə jē) study of the influence of stars on humans
astrometry (ə sträm′ ə trē) measurement of the positions and distances of stars
astronaut (as′ trə nôt′) one who travels throughout the universe
astronautics (as′ trə nôt′ iks) technology of spacecraft design and building
astronomy (ə strän′ ə mē) science dealing with the order of celestial bodies

auto [combining form] — self

autobiography (ôt′ ə bī ä′ grə fē) person's life history written by himself
autocosm (ôd′ ō käz′ əm) self-created private world
autocracy (ô tä′ krə sē) rule by one person with unlimited power
autogenous (ô täj′ ə nəs) produced from within, self-generating (Biol.)
autograph (ôt′ ə graf′) person's signature
autonomous (ô tän′ ə məs) self-governing, subject to one's own laws

biblio — book

bibliography (bib′ lē äg′ rə fē) list of books
biblioklept (bib′ lē ə klept′) one who steals books
bibliology (bib′ lē äl′ ə jē) history and science of books as physical objects
bibliomania (bib′ lē ə mā′ nē ə) excessive preoccupation with books
bibliophile (bib′ lē ə fīl′) lover of books
bibliophobia (bib′ lē ə fō′ bē ə) dread or hatred of books

bio — life

amphibious (am fib′ ē əs) able to live on both land and water
antibiosis (an′ ti bī ō′ sis) association between organisms which is injurious to one of them

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autobiography (ôt´ ə bī ä´ grə fē) person's life story written by himself
biogenic (bī´ ō jen´ ik) produced by the action of living organisms
biography (bī äg´ rə fē) written story of someone's life
biometer (bī äm´ ə dər) device that measures carbon dioxide given off by living matter (Biol.)
biometric (bī ə me´ trik) related to statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
biometry (bī äm´ ə trē) statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
biopsy (bī´ äp´ sē) removal and examination of tissue from a living body
macrobiosis (mak´ rō bī´ ō´ sis) longevity
microbiology (mī´ krō bī äl´ ə jē) study of minute forms of life
psychobiology (sī´ kō bī äl´ ə jē) study of relationship between biological processes and behavior
symbiosis (sim´ bī ō´ sis) living together of two dissimilar organisms in a mutually beneficial relationship (Biol.)

bronch (broncho) — throat, airways

bronchitis (brän kīt´ is) inflammation of the air passages
bronchogenic (brän´ kō jen´ ik) originating from the air passages of the lungs (Med.)
bronchogram (brän´ kō gram´) an x-ray of the air passages
bronchophony (brän´ käf´ ə nē) sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope over healthy lungs (Med.)
bronchoscope (brän´ kə skōp´) thin tube which enables a doctor to see into the airways

caco — bad

cacophony (kə käf´ ə nē) harsh sound, dissonance

cardi (cardio) — heart

cardiac (kär´ dē ak´) pertaining to the heart
cardiogram (kär´ dē ə gram´) record of the heart's movements (kär´ dē ə gram´)
cardiograph (kär´ dē ə graf´) instrument that graphically records the heart's movements
cardiology (kär´ dē äl´ ə jē) study of the heart
cardiopathy (kär´ dē äp´ ə thē) disease of the heart (Med.)
cardiophobia (kär´ dē ə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of heart disease
cardioscope (kär´ dē ə, skōp´) instrument for viewing the interior of the heart
pericardial (per´ ə kär´ dē l) situated around the heart (Biol.)

centr (centro) — center

androcentric (an´ drō sen´ trik) centered around male interests
bicentric (bī´ sen´ trik) related to a classification of plant or animal with two centers of origin (Biol.)
geocentric (jē´ ō sen´ trik) related to the Earth's center; Earth-centered
gynecocentric (gin´ ə kō sen´ trik) causing female characteristics
heliocentric (hē´ lē ō sen´ trik) centered on the Sun
monocentric (mä´ nə sen´ trik) having a single center
polycentric (päl´ i sen´ trik) having more than one center (Biol.); having multiple centers of control (Poli. Sci.)

cephal — head, brain

encephalitis (en sef´ ə lī´ tis) inflammation of the brain

chrom (chromo) — color

bichrome (bī krōm´) having two colors
chromium (krō´ mē əm) element used for making pigments
chromogenic (krō´ mə jen´ ik) producing color
chromoscope (krō´ mə skōp´) optical instrument used to study various properties of color, including value and intensity
hyperchromia (hī´ pər krō´ mē ə) excessive pigmentation (color), as of the skin
hypochromia (hī´ pō krō´ mē ə) lack of color
monochrome (män´ ə krōm) made of shades of a single color
polychrome (päl´ i krōm) many-colored

chron (chrono) — time

anachronism (ə nak´ rə niz´ m) something out of place or time

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chronic (krän´ ik) continuing a long time or recurring frequently
chronology (krə näl´ ə jē) science of determining the order in which things occur
chronometer (krə näm´ ə tər) timekeeping device of great accuracy, esp. used in measuring longitude
chronothermal (krə´ nə thʉr´ m´l) relating to both time and temperature
diachronic (dī´ ə krän´ ik) considering phenomena, such as languages, as they change over time
geochronology (jē´ ō krə näl´ ə jē) study of the ages of geologic events
geochrony (jē´ äk´ rə nē) system of time divisions used in the study of the Earth
synchronous (sin´ krə nəs) occurring at the same time

clast — break

iconoclast (ī kän´ ə klast´) one who destroys religious images; one who challenges religious traditions

cosm (cosmo) — universe, harmony

autocosm (ôd´ ō käz əm) self-created private world
macrocosm (mak´ rə käz´m) big world or universe
microcosm (mī´ krə käz´m) small world; a miniature copy of a larger whole
neocosmic (nē´ ō käz´ mik) related to the universe in its present state

crac — government, rule

androcracy (an´ dräk´ rə sē) political and social rule by men
autocracy (ô tä´ krə sē) rule by one person with unlimited power
gynocracy (jī´ näk´ rə sē) government by women
ideocracy (ide´ äk´ rə sē) government based on an all-embracing idea or theory
mesocracy (mə zäk´ rə sē) government by the middle classes
neocracy (nē´ äk´ rə sē) government by those new to government

cycl (cyclo) — circle

bicycle (bī´ si k´l) vehicle with two wheels
cyclic (sī´ klik) occurring or repeating in cycles
cyclogenic (sī´ klə jen´ ik) relating to life cycles
cyclometer (sī´ kläm´ ə tər) device that measures number of rotations of a wheel to indicate distance travelled
tricycle (trī´ si k´l) vehicle with three wheels

demo — people

pandemic (pan dem´ ik) having a widespread effect on the population

derm (dermat, dermato) — skin

dermatitis (dʉr´ mə tī´ tis) inflammation of the skin
dermatograph (dʉr´ mat´ ə graf) instrument for producing markings on skin
dermatology (dʉr´ mə täl´ ə jē) study of skin
dermatosis (dʉr´ mə tō´ sis) disease of the skin
dermoid (dʉr´ moid) resembling skin (Med.)
diadermic (dī´ ə dʉr´ mik) acting through the skin
epidermal (ep´ ə dʉr´ m´l) related to the outer layer of skin (Biol.)
hypodermic (hī´ pə dʉr´ mik) under the skin
mesodermic (mes´ ə dʉr´ mik) related to the middle layer of skin (Biol.)
pachyderm (pak´ ə durm´) mammal with thick skin
pododermatitis (pä dō dʉr´ mə tīt´ is) inflammation of the skin tissue of the foot

entom — insect

entomology (en´ tə mäl´ ə jē) branch of zoology that deals with insects

eu [combining form] — good, well

eugenic (yoo jen´ ik) of good birth
eulogy (yōō´ lə jē) speech in praise of someone
eunomy (yōō´ nə mē) civil order under good laws; good government
euonym (yōō´ ə nim´) well-suited name
euphony (yōō´ fə nē) pleasing or sweet sound
euthanasia (yoo´ thə nā´ zhə) easy and painless death

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gam—united, joined

misogamist (mi säg´ ə məst) one who hates marriage

polygamy (pə lig´ ə mē) having more than one spouse at the same time

gen (geno) — birth, produce, race

androgen (an´ drə jən) male sex hormone

biogenic (bī´ ō jen´ ik) produced by the action of living organisms (Geol.)

bronchogenic (bräŋ´ kō jen´ ik) originating from the air passages of the lungs (Med.)

chromogenic (krō´ mə jen´ ik) producing color

cyclogenic (sī´ klə jen´ ik) relating to life cycles

eugenic (yoo jen´ ik) of good birth

exogenous (ek säj´ ə nəs) caused by a factor or agent outside the organism (Med.)

genesis (jen´ ə sis) beginning or birth of something

genocide (jen´ ə sīd´) killing of a race

geogenous (jē´ äj´ ə nəs) growing on or in the ground

gynecogenic (gīnə´ kō jen´ ik) causing female characteristics

hydrogenic (hī´ drə jen´ ik) caused by the action of water (Geol.)

hypogenous (hī päj´ ə nəs) growing on the underside (Bot.)

ideogeny (id´ ē äj´ ə nē) origin of ideas (Phil.)

neogenesis (nē´ ō jen´ ə sis) new formation (as of tissue)

pathogenic (path´ ə jen´ ik) causing disease

phonogenic (fō´ nə jen´ ik) suitable for producing sound

polygenic (päl´ i jen´ ik) coming from multiple genes

psychogenic (sī´ kō jen´ ik) originating in the mind

somatogenic (sō´ mə tə jen´ ik) originating in the cells of the body (Med.)

thermogenic (thʉr´ mə jen´ ik) producing heat (Physiol.)

geo — earth, ground

astrogeology (as´ trə jē äl´ ə jē) study of the structure and composition of heavenly bodies

geocentric (jē´ ō sen´ trik) related to the Earth's center; Earth-centered

geochronology (jē´ ō krə näl´ ə jē) study of the ages of geologic events

geochrony (jē äk´ rə nē) system of time divisions used in the study of the Earth

geogenous (jē´ äj´ ə nəs) growing on or in the ground

geographer (jē äg´ rə fər) one who writes about the Earth's features

geography (jē äg´ rə fē) description of the Earth's features

geology (jē äl´ ə jē) study of the Earth's structure

geothermal (jē´ ō thʉr´ m'l) related to the heat of the Earth's interior

hydrogeology (hī´ drə jē äl´ ə jē) study of subsurface water movement through rocks

hypogeous (hī´ pə jē´ əs) happening underground (Geol.)

gram (graph) — write, written

bronchogram (bräŋ´ kō gram´) x-ray of the air passages

cardiogram (kär´ dē ə gram´) record of the heart's movements

diagram (dī´ ə gram´) drawing or design showing the relationship between parts of a whole

ideogram (id´ ē ə gram´) graphic symbol used to represent a concept or word

logogram (lôg´ ə gram´) letter or symbol used to represent an entire word

monogram (män´ ə gram´) one or more single letters (such as initials) used to represent a name

phonogram (fō´ nə gram´) letter or symbol that represents a sound

telegram (tel´ ə gram´) written message sent from a distance

graph (gram) — write, written

astrography (ə sträg´ rə fē) mapping of the planets and stars

autobiography (ôt´ ə bī ä´ grə fē) person's life story written by himself

bibliography (bib´ lē äg´ rə fē) list of books

biography (bī äg´ rə fē) written story of someone's life

cardiograph (kär´ dē ə graf´) instrument that graphically records the heart's movements

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dermatograph (dʉr´ mat´ ə graf) instrument for producing markings on skin
geographer (je ăg´ rə fər) one who writes about the Earth's features
geography (je ăg´ rə fe) description of the Earth's features
graphology (graf äl´ ə je) study of handwriting
graphomania (graf´ ə ma´ ne ə) obsessive desire to write
heliograph (he´ le ə graf´) device for telegraphing by means of the Sun's rays
hydrograph (hi´ drə graf´) diagram of the levels or amount of water flow in a river
lithography (li thäg´ rə fe) process of printing from a metal (originally stone) plate
macrograph (ma´ krə graf´) image that is equal to or larger than the object
micrograph (mi´ krə graf´) picture or drawing of something seen through a microscope
monograph (män´ ə graf´) detailed scholarly article or book on a single topic
neography (ne äg´ rə fe) new system or method of writing
nomographer (no mäg´ rə fər) one who writes laws
psychograph (si´ kə graf´) chart of an individual's personality traits
telegraphone (ti leg´ rə fon) early device for recording sound
thermography (thər mäg´ rə fe) recording a visual image of body heat using infrared devices (Med.)

gyn (gynec) — woman, female

androgynous (an dräj´ ə nəs) having both male and female characteristics
gynarchy (jin´ är ke) rule by women
gynecocentric (gin´ ə ko sen´ trik) centered around the female point of view
gynecogenic (gin´ ə ko jen´ ik) causing female characteristics
gynecoid (jin´ ə koid´) physically resembling the female
gynecology (gi´ nə käl´ ə je) science of women's disorders (Med.)
gynocracy (ji näk´ rə se) government by women
gynophobia (jin´ ə fo´ be ə) fear of women
misogyny (mi säj´ ə ne) hatred of women
monogynous (mə näj´ ə nəs) having only one wife at a time
philogyny (fi läj´ ə ne) fondness for women

heli (helio) — sun

anthelion (ant´ hel´ y ən) bright spot occurring opposite the Sun
heliocentric (he´ le o sen´ trik) centered on the Sun
heliograph (he´ le ə graf´) device for telegraphing by means of the Sun's rays
heliometer (he´ le äm´ ə tər) device originally designed to measure the Sun's diameter and the angles between stars
heliophile (he´ le ə fil´) one attracted to sunlight
helioscope (he´ le ə skop´) device for viewing the Sun
perihelion (per´ ə he´ le ən) point closest to the Sun in a planet's orbit (Astron.)

hemat — blood

hematology (he´ mə täl´ ə je) study of blood and its diseases (Med.)

homo [combining form] — same

homophonic (häm´ ə fän´ ik) having the same sound

hydr (hydro) — water

dehydrate (de hi´ drat) to take water from
hydrant (hi´ drənt) device for drawing water
hydrogenic (hi´ drə jen´ ik) caused by the action of water (Geol.)
hydrogeology (hi´ drə je äl´ ə je) study of subsurface water movement through rock
hydrograph (hi´ drə graf´) diagram of the levels or amount of water flow in a river
hydrometer (hi dräm´ ə tər) instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids
hydronautics (hi´ drə nôt´ iks) technology related to the development of deep submersible vehicles
hydronymy (hi drän´ ə me) naming or names of bodies of water
hydropathy (hi dräp´ ə the) treatment of injury or disease with water (Med.)
hydrophobia (hi´ drə fo´ be ə) fear of water

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hydrophone (hī´ drə fōn´) receiver for listening to sound transmitted through water
hydroscope (hī´ drə skōp´) device for viewing objects below the surface of water
hydrotherapy (hī´ drō ther´ ə pē) treatment of disease or injury by the use of baths, etc.
hydrothermal (hī´ drō thʉr´ məl) of or relating to hot water

icono [combining form] — image
iconoclast (ī kän´ ə klast´) one who destroys religious images; one who challenges religious traditions

ideo [combining form] — idea
ideocracy (id´ ē äk´ rə sē) government based on all-embracing idea or theory
ideogeny (id´ ē äj´ ə nē) origin of ideas (Phil.)
ideogram (id´ ē ə gram´) graphic symbol used to represent a concept or word
ideology (ī´ dē äl´ ə jē) system of interrelated social beliefs and values
ideophobia (ī dē ə fō´ bē ə) fear or distrust of ideas
ideophone (ī´ dē ə fōn´) sound or pattern of sounds used to represent a concept

klept — to steal
biblioklept (bib´ lē ə klept´) one who steals books
kleptomania (klep´ tə mā´ nē ə) persistent craving to steal
kleptophobia (klep´ tə fō´ bē ə) fear of stealing (or being stolen from)

lith (litho) — stone
lithography (li thäg´ rə fē) process of printing from a metal (originally stone) plate

log — word, reason
antilogy (an til´ ə jē) contradiction in terms or ideas
dialog (dī´ ə lôg´) conversation between two or more persons
eulogy (yōō´ lə jē) speech in praise of someone
logic (läj´ ik) related to theory of reasoning (Phil.)
logogram (lôg´ ə gram´) symbol used to represent an entire word
logomania (lôg´ ə mā´ nē ə) abnormal talkativeness
monolog (män´ ə lôg´) long speech given by one person
neologism (nē äl´ ə jiz´m) new word or phrase

macro [combining form] — large, great
macrobiosis (mak´ rō bī´ ō´ sis) longevity
macrocosm (mak´ rə käz´m) big world or universe
macrograph (ma´ krə graf) image that is equal to or larger than the object
macromania (mak´ rō mā´ nē ə) delusion that things are larger than they really are
macroscopic (mak´ rə skäp´ ik) visible to the naked eye

mania — intense craving, loss of reason
bibliomania (bib´ lē ə mā´ nē ə) excessive preoccupation with books
graphomania (graf´ ə mā´ nē ə) obsessive desire to write
hypomania (hī´ pə mā´ nē ə) mild form of psychosis indicated by an elevated mood (Psych.)
kleptomania (klep´ tə mā´ nē ə) persistent craving to steal
logomania (lôg´ ə mā´ nē ə) abnormal talkativeness
macromania (mak´ rō mā´ nē ə) delusion that things are larger than they really are
monomania (män ə mā´ nē ə) obsession with one object or idea

meso [combining form] — middle
mesocracy (mə zäk´ rə sē) government by the middle classes
mesodermic (mes´ ə dʉr´ mik) related to the middle layer of skin (Biol.)
mesophilic (mez´ ə fil´ ik) thriving in a moderate environment (Biol.)
mesosomatic (mezō´ sō mat´ ik) related to the middle region of the body of various invertebrates (Zool.)
mesotherm (mez´ ō thərm´) plant that requires a moderate degree of heat (Bot.)

meter (metr) — measure
anthropometer (an´ thrə päm´ ə dər) device used to measure the proportions of the human body

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antisymmetric (an´ ti si met´ rik) having opposite and irregular properties
astrometry (ə sträm´ ə trē) measurement of the positions and distances of stars
biometer (bī äm´ ə dər) device that measures carbon dioxide given off by living matter (Biol.)
biometric (bi ə me´ trik) related to statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
biometry (bī äm´ ə trē) statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena
chronometer (krə näm´ ə tər) timekeeping device of great accuracy, esp. used in measuring longitude
cyclometer (sī´ kläm´ ə tər) device that measures number of rotations of a wheel to indicate distance travelled
diameter (dī am´ ət ər) line passing through the center of a figure
heliometer (hē´ lē äm´ ə tər) device originally designed to measure the Sun's diameter and the angles between stars
hydrometer (hī dräm´ ə tər) instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids
metric (met´ rik) related to the system of meters
metrology (me träl´ ə jē) science of weights and measures
metronome (met´ rə nōm) device used to measure rhythm
micrometer (mī kräm´ ə tər) instrument for accurately measuring small distances
optometry (äp täm´ ə trē) testing of eyes to measure vision
perimeter (pə rim´ ə tər) circumference or distance around a figure
phonometer (fō näm´ ə tər) instrument which measures the intensity of sound
psychometric (sī´ kə met´ rik) related to the measurement of mental data
somatometry (sō´ mə täm´ ə trē) related to body measurement (Anthro.)
symmetric (si met´ rik) having corresponding parts the same in size and form
telemetry (tə lem´ ə trē) measurement of the distance of an object from an observer
telethermometry (tel´ ə thər mäm´ ə trē) process for taking remote temperature
thermometer (thər mäm´ ə tər) instrument which measures heat

micro [combining form] — small
microbiology (mī´ krō bī äl´ ə jē) study of minute forms of life
microcosm (mī´ krə käz´m) small world; a miniature copy of a larger whole
micrograph (mī´ krə graf´) picture or drawing of something seen through a microscope
micrometer (mī kräm´ ə tər) instrument for accurately measuring small distances
microscopic (mī´ krə skäp´ ik) too small to be seen by the naked eye

mis (miso) [combining form] — to hate
misanthrope (mis´ ən thrōp´) one who hates mankind
misogamist (mi säg´ ə məst) one who hates marriage
misogyny (mi säj´ ə nē) hatred of women
misologist (mi säl´ ə jist) one who hates reasoning
misoneism (mis´ ō nē´ iz´m) hatred of innovation or change

mono [combining form] — one
monarchy (män´ ər kē) rule by one person
monocentric (mä´ nə sen´ trik) having a single center
monochrome (män´ ə krōm) made of shades of a single color
monogenic (män´ ə jen´ ik) having a single or common origin
monogram (män´ ə gram´) one or more single letters (such as initials) used to represent a name
monograph (män´ ə graf´) detailed scholarly article or book on a single topic
monogynous (mə näj´ ə nəs) having only one wife at a time
monolog (män´ ə lôg) long speech given by one person
monomania (män´ ə mā´ nē ə) obsession with one object or idea
monophobia (män´ ə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of being alone
monophonic (män´ ə fän´ ik) having one sound
monotheism (män´ ə thē´ iz m) belief in one god

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morph — form

amorphous (ə môr´ fəs) without definite form, shapeless

myri [combining form] — countless

myriad (mir´ ē əd) too numerous to count; innumerable

naut — sailor, ship

astronaut (as´ trə nôt´) one who travels throughout the universe
astronautics (as´ trə nôt´ iks) technology of spacecraft design and building
hydronautics (hī´ drə nôt´ iks) technology related to the development of deep submersible vehicles
nautical (nôt´ i kəl) related to ships or sailing

neo [combining form] — new, recent

misoneism (mis´ ō nē´ iz´m) hatred of innovation or change
neoanthropic (nē´ ō an thräp´ ik) belonging to the same species as recent man (Anthro.)
neocosmic (nē´ ō käz´ mik) related to the universe in its present state
neocracy (nē´ äk´ rə sē) government by those new to government
neogenesis (nē´ ō jen´ ə sis) new formation (as of tissue)
neography (nē äg´ rə fē) new system or method of writing
neologism (nē äl´ ə jiz´m) new word or phrase
neophobia (nē´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of change or new things

nom — law, order

agronomy (ə grän´ ə mē) management of farm land
anthroponomy (an´ thrə pän´ ə mē) natural laws of human development as they relate to the environment
antinomy (an tin´ ə mē) opposition of one law to another
astronomy (ə strän´ ə mē) science dealing with the order of celestial bodies
autonomous (ô tän´ ə məs) self-governing, subject to one's own laws
eunomy (yōō´ nə mē) civil order under good laws; good government
metronome (met´ rə nōm´) device used to measure rhythm
nomographer (nō mäg´ rə fər) one who writes laws (Hist.)
nomology (nō mäl´ ə jē) science of laws and lawmaking (Phil.)
psychonomic (sī´ kə näm´ ik) related to the laws of behavior and cognitive function
theonomy (thē ä´ nə mē) governed by a god; divine rule

onym — name, word

anonymous (ə nän´ ə məs) without a name
antonym (an´ tə nim´) word that is opposite in meaning
euonym (yōō´ ə nim´) well-suited name
hydronymy (hī drän´ ə mē) naming or names of bodies of water
onymous (än´ ə məs) having the writer's name
polyonymous (päl´ ē än´ ə məs) having many names
pseudonym (sōō´ də nim´) fictitious name, especially one assumed by an author
synonym (sin´ ə nim) word with a similar meaning
synonymous (si nän´ ə məs) having a similar meaning (Ling.)
theonomy (thē ä´ nə mē) governed by a god; divine rule

opt (ops, opto) — eye, vision

biopsy (bī´ äp´ sē) removal and examination of tissue from a living body
optical (äp´ ti kəl) pertaining to the eye, vision
optometry (äp täm´ ə trē) testing of eyes to measure vision
optophone (äp´ tə fōn´) device used by the visually impaired to convert written text into sounds
perioptic (perē äpt´ ik) situated about or surrounding the eyeball (Med.)
synoptic (si näp´ tik) taking a general view of the whole subject

pachy [combining form] — thick

pachyderm (pak´ ə durm´) mammal with thick skin

paleo [combining form] — ancient, old

Paleolithic (pā´ lē ə lith´ ik) related to the early Stone Age

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path — feeling, disease

anthropopathic (an´ thrə pō path´ ik) relating human feelings to something not human
antipathy (an tip´ ə thē) feeling of dislike or opposition towards something
apathy (ap´ ə thē) lack of feeling
cardiopathy (kär´ dē äp´ ə thē) disease of the heart
hydropathy (hī dräp´ ə thē) treatment of injury or disease with water (Med.)
pathogenic (path´ ə jen´ ik) causing disease
pathology (pə thäl´ ə jē) study of disease
phonopathy (fə näp´ ə thē) speech disorder
psychopathology (sī´ kō pa thäl´ ə jē) study of mental disease
sympathy (sim´ pə thē) supporting another's viewpoint, ability to share another's feelings
telepathy (tə lep´ ə thē) communication between minds
theopathy (thē äp´ ə thē) intense absorption in religious devotion

phil (philo) — love, loving (-phile: suffix ending)

bibliophile (bib´ lē ə fīl´) lover of books
heliophile (hē´ lēə fīl´) one attracted to sunlight
mesophilic (mez´ ə fil´ ik) thriving in a moderate environment (Biol.)
philanthropy (fi lan´ thrə pē) love of mankind
philogyny (fi läj´ ə nē) fondness for women
philology (fi läl´ ə jē) study of a culture's language and literature (literally, a fondness for words)
phonophile (fō´ nə fīl´) lover and collector of phonograph records
xenophile (zen´ ə fīl´) lover of foreign things

phob (phobia) — fear

acrophobia (ak´ rə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of high places
bibliophobia (bib´ lē ə fō´ bē ə) dread or hatred of books
cardiophobia (kär´ dē ə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of heart disease
gynophobia (jin´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of women
hydrophobia (hī´ drə fō´ bē ə) fear of water
ideophobia (idēə´ fō´ bē ə) fear or distrust of ideas
kleptophobia (klep´ tə fō´ bē ə) fear of stealing (or being stolen from)
monophobia (män´ ə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of being alone
neophobia (nē´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of change or new thing
phonophobia (fō´ nə fō´ bē ə) fear of sound or speaking
xenophobia (zen´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of strangers

phon (phono) — sound (-phone: suffix ending)

antiphony (an tif´ ə nē) opposition of sounds between two groups
bronchophony (bräng´ käf´ ə nē) sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope over healthy lungs (Med.)
cacophony (kə käf´ ə nē) harsh sound, dissonance
euphony (yōō´ fə nē) pleasing or sweet sound
homophonic (häm´ ə fän´ ik) having the same sound
hydrophone (hī´ drə fōn´) receiver for listening to sound transmitted through water
ideophone (ī´ dē ə fōn´) sound or pattern of sounds used to represent a concept
optophone (äp´ tə fōn´) device used by the visually impaired to convert written text into sounds
phonic (fän´ ik) related to sound
phonogenic (fō´ nə jen´ ik) suitable for producing sound
phonogram (fō´ nə gram´) letter or symbol that represents a sound
phonology (fō näl´ ə jē) study of speech sounds
phonometer (fō näm´ ə tər) instrument which measures the intensity of sound
phonopathy (fə näp´ ə thē) speech disorder
phonophile (fō´ nə fīl´) lover and collector of phonograph records
phonophobia (fō´ nə fō´ bē ə) fear of sound or speaking
phonoscope (fō´ nə skōp´) instrument which represents sound vibrations in a visible form
polyphonic (päl´ i fän´ ik) having many sounds (Music)
symphonic (sim fän´ ik) related to the combining or harmony of sounds

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telegraphone (ti leg´rə fōn) early device for recording sound
telephone (tel´ ə fōn´) a device that transmits sound from a distance
telephonic (tel´ ə fän´ ik) related to transmission of sound from a distance

pod (podo) — foot

bipod (bī´ päd´) two-legged support
pododermatitis (pä do dʉr´ mə tīt´ is) inflammation of the skin tissue of the foot
podology (pə däl´ ə jē) study of the physiology of the feet (Med.)
polypod (päl´ i päd´) having many feet
tripod (trī´ päd) three-legged stand

poly [combining form] — many

polyandry (päl´ ē an´ drē) practice of having two or more husbands at one time
polyarchy (pä´ lē är´ kē) rule by many
polycentric (päl´ i sen´ trik) having more than one center (Biol.); having multiple centers of control (Poli. Sci.)
polychrome (päl´ i krōm´) many-colored
polygamy (pə lig´ ə mē) having more than one spouse at the same time
polygenic (päl´ i jen´ ik) coming from multiple genes (Biol.)
polyonymous (päl´ ē än´ ə məs) having many names
polyphonic (päl´ i fän´ ik) having many sounds (Music)
polypod (päl´ i päd´) having many feet
polytheism (päl´ i thē´ iz´m) belief in many gods

pseud — false

pseudonym (sōō´ də nim´) fictitious name, especially one assumed by an author

psych (psycho) — mind, spirit

psychobiology (sī´ kō bī äl´ ə jē) study of relationship between biological processes and behavior
psychogenic (sī´ kō jen´ ik) originating in the mind
psychograph (sī´ kə graf´) chart of an individual's personality traits
psychology (sī käl´ ə jē) science of the mind
psychometric (sī´ kə met´ rik) related to the measurement of mental data
psychonomic (sī´ kə näm´ ik) related to laws of behavior and cognitive function
psychopathology (sī´ kō pa thäl´ ə jē) study of mental illness
psychosis (sī kō´ sis) condition of mental illness
psychosomatic (sī´ kō sō mat´ ik) related to the effect of the mind on the body (Med.)
psychotheism (sī´ kō thē´ izm) doctrine that God is pure spirit

scop — look, view (-scope: suffix ending)

bronchoscope (bräng´ kə skōp´) thin tube which enables a doctor to see into the airways
cardioscope (kär´ dē ə skōp´) instrument for viewing the interior of the heart
chromoscope (krō´ mə skōp´) optical instrument used to study various properties of color, including value and intensity
helioscope (hē´ lē ə skōp´) device for viewing the Sun
hydroscope (hī´ drə skōp´) device for viewing objects below the surface of water
macroscopic (mak´ rə skäp´ ik) visible to the naked eye
microscopic (mī´ krə skäp´ ik) too small to be seen by the naked eye
periscope (per´ ə skōp´) instrument for viewing surrounding area, especially objects not in the direct line of sight
phonoscope (fō´ nə skōp´) instrument which represents sound vibrations in a visible form
telescope (tel´ ə skōp´) instrument which makes distant objects appear nearer and larger

somat (somato) — body

mesosomatic (mezō´ sō mat´ ik) related to the middle region of the body of various invertebrates (Zool.)
psychosomatic (sī´ kō sō mat´ ik) related to the effect of the mind on the body (Med.)
somatogenic (sō´ mə tə jen´ ik) originating in the cells of the body (Med.)
somatology (sō´ mə täl´ ə jē) study of human physical characteristics (Anthro.)
somatometry (sō´ mə täm´ ə trē) related to body measurement (Anthro.)

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taph — tomb

epitaph (ep´ ə taf´) inscription on a tomb or gravestone

tele [combining form] — from afar

telegram (tel´ə gram´) written message sent from a distance
telegraphone (ti leg´ rə fōn) early device for recording sound
telemetry (tə lem´ə trē) measurement of the distance of an object from an observer
telepathy (tə lep´ə thē) communication between minds
telephone (tel´ ə fōn´) device that transmits sound from a distance
telephonic (tel´ ə fän´ ik) relating to transmission of sound from a distance
telescope (tel´ ə skōp´) instrument which makes distant objects appear nearer and larger
telethermometer (tel´ə thər mäm´ə tər) apparatus which indicates the temperature of a distant point
telethermometry (tel´ə thər mäm´ə trē) process for taking remote temperature measurements

thanas — death

euthanasia (yoo´ thə na´ zhə) easy and painless death

the (theo) — god

atheism (ā´ thē iz´m) denial of the existence of a god
monotheism (män´ ə thē´ iz´m) belief in one god
polytheism (päl´ i thē´ iz´m) belief in many gods
psychotheism (sī´ kō thē´ iz´m) doctrine that God is pure spirit
theology (thē äl´ ə jē) study of religion
theonomy (thē ä´ nə mē) governed by a god; divine rule
theopathy (thē äp´ ə thē) intense absorption in religious devotion

therap — treatment

hydrotherapy (hī´ drō ther´ ə pē) treatment of disease of injury by the use of baths, etc.

therm (thermo) — heat

chronothermal (krə´ nä thur´ m´l) relating to both time and temperature
diathermy (dī´ə thur´ mē) generation of heat in body tissue by electric current (Med.)
geothermal (jē´ ō thur´ m´l) related to the heat of the Earth's interior
hydrothermal (hī´ drō thur´ məl) of or relating to hot water
hypothermia (hī´ pə thur´ mē ə) condition of reduced temperature
isothermal (ī´ sə thur´ m´l) related to equality or constancy of temperature
mesotherm (mez´ ō thərm´) plant that requires a moderate degree of heat (Biol.)
telethermometry (tel´ə thər mäm´ə trē) process for taking remote temperature measurements
thermal (thur´ m´l) of or related to heat, caused by heat
thermogenic (thur´ mə jen´ ik) producing heat (Physiol.)
thermography (thər mäg´ rə fē) recording a visual image of body heat using infrared devices (Med.)
thermometer (thər mäm´ ə tər) instrument which measures heat

xen (xeno) — foreign, strange

xenophile (zen´ə fīl´) lover of foreign things
xenophobia (zen´ə fō´ bē ə) fear of strangers

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GREEK AND LATIN SUFFIXES

-ac Greek — related to, pertaining to

cardiac (kär´ dē ak´) pertaining to the heart

-ad Latin — group

myriad (mir´ ē əd) too numerous to count; innumerable

-al Latin — like, related to

chronothermal (krô´ nä thur´ m´l) relating to both time and temperature
epidermal (ep´ ə dur´ m´l) related to the outer layer of skin (Biol.)
geothermal (jē´ ō thur´ m´l) related to the heat of the Earth's interior
hydrothermal (hī´ drō thur´ məl) of or relating to hot water
isothermal (ī´ sə thur´ m´l) related to equality or constancy of temperature
nautical (nôt´ i kəl) related to ships or sailing
optical (äp´ ti kəl) pertaining to the eye, vision
pericardial (per´ ə kär´ dē´l) situated around the heart (Biol.)
thermal (thur´ m´l) of or related to heat, caused by heat

-ant Latin — one who, that which

hydrant (hī´ drənt) device for drawing water

-asia — state, quality, act

euthanasia (yoo´ thə na´ zhə) easy and painless death

-ate Latin — to make, to act

dehydrate (dē hī´ drāt) to take water from

-cide Latin — kill

genocide (jen´ ə sīd´) killing of a race

-er (-yer) Latin — one who, that which

geographer (jē äg´ rə fər) one who writes about the Earth's features
nomographer (nō mäg´ rə fər) writer of laws

-esis Greek — action, process

genesis (jen´ ə sis) coming into being
neogenesis (nē´ ō jen´ ə sis) new formation (as of tissue)

-ia Greek — condition

acrophobia (ak´ rə fō´ bē ə) an abnormal fear of high places
bibliomania (bib´ lē ə mā´ nē ə) excessive preoccupation with books
bibliophobia (bib´ lē ə fō´ bē ə) dread or hatred of books
cardiophobia (kär´ dē ə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of heart disease
graphomania (graf´ ə mā´ nē ə) obsessive desire to write
gynophobia (jin´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of women
hydrophobia (hī´ drə fō´ bē ə) fear of water
hyperchromia (hī´ pər krō´ mē ə) excessive pigmentation (color), as of the skin
hypochromia (hī´ pə krō´ mē ə) lack of color
hypomania (hī´ pə mā´ nē ə) mild form of psychosis indicated by an elevated mood
hypothermia (hī´ pə thur´ mē ə) condition of reduced temperature
ideophobia (id´ ē ə fō´ bē ə) fear or distrust of ideas
kleptomania (klep´ tə mā´ nē ə) persistent craving to steal
kleptophobia (klep´ tə fō´ bē ə) fear of stealing (or being stolen from)
monomania (män´ ə mā´ nē ə) obsession with one object or idea
monophobia (män´ ə fō´ bē ə) abnormal fear of being alone
neophobia (nē´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of change or new things
phonophobia (fō´ nə fō´ bē ə) fear of sound or speaking
xenophobia (zen´ ə fō´ bē ə) fear of strangers

-ic Latin — like, related to

androcentric (an´ drō sen´ trik) centered around male interests
anthropopathic (an´ thrə pō path´ ik) relating human feelings to something not human
antisymmetric (an´ ti si met´ rik) having opposite and irregular properties
bicentric (bī´ sen´ trik) related to a classification of plant or animal with

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two centers of origin (Biol.)
biogenic (bī´ o jen´ ik) produced by the action of living organisms (Geol.)
bronchogenic (bräŋ´ kō jen´ ik) originating from the air passages of the lungs (Med.)
chromogenic (krō´ mə jen´ ik) producing color
chronic (krän´ ik) continuing a long time or recurring frequently
cyclic (sī´ klik) occurring or repeating in cycles
cyclogenic (sī´ klə jen´ ik) relating to life cycles
diachronic (dī´ ə krän´ ik) considering phenomena, such as languages, as they change over time
diadermic (dī´ ə dər´ mik) acting through the skin
eugenic (yoo jen´ ik) of good birth
geocentric (jē´ o sen´ trik) related to the Earth's center; Earth-centered
gynecocentric (ginə´ kō sen´ trik) centered around the female point of view
gynecogenic (ginə´ kō jen´ ik) causing female characteristics
heliocentric (hē´ lē o sen´ trik) centered on the Sun
homophonic (häm´ ə fän´ ik) having the same sound
hydrogenic (hī´ drə jen´ ik) caused by the action of water (Geol.)
hypodermic (hī´ pə dur´ mik) under the skin
logic (läj´ ik) related to theory of reasoning (Phil.)
macroscopic (mak´ rə skäp´ ik) visible to the naked eye
mesodermic (mes´ ə dur´ mik) related to the middle layer of skin (Biol.)
mesophilic (mez´ ə fil´ ik) thriving in a moderate environment (Biol.)
mesosomatic (mezō´ sō mat´ ik) related to the middle region of the body of various invertebrates (Zool.)
metric (met´ rik) related to the system of meters
microscopic (mī´ krə skäp´ ik) too small to be seen by the naked eye
monocentric (mä´ nə sen´ trik) having a single center
monogenic (män´ ə jen´ ik) having a single or common origin
monophonic (män´ ə fän´ ik) having one sound
neoanthropic (nē´ o an thräp´ ik) belonging to the same species as recent man
neocosmic (nē´ o käz´ mik) related to the universe in its present state
Paleolithic (pā' lē ə lith´ ik) related to the early Stone Age
pandemic (pan dem´ ik) having a widespread effect on the population
pathogenic (path´ ə jen´ ik) causing disease
perioptic (per´ ē äp´ tik) situated about or surrounding the eyeball (Med.)
phonic (fän´ ik) relating to sound
phonogenic (fō´ nə jen´ ik) suitable for producing sound
polycentric (päl' i sen´ trik) having more than one center (Biol.); having multiple centers of control (Poli. Sci.)
polygenic (päl´ i jen´ ik) coming from multiple genes
polyphonic (päl´ i fän´ ik) having many sounds (Music)
psychogenic (sī´ kō jen´ ik) originating in the mind
psychometric (sī´ kə met´ rik) related to the measurement of mental processes
psychonomic (sī´ kə näm´ ik) related to laws of behavior and cognitive function
psychosomatic (sī´ kō sō mat´ ik) related to the effect of the mind on the body (Med.)
somatogenic (sō´ mə tə jen´ ik) originating in the cells of the body (Med.)
symmetric (si met´ rik) having corresponding parts the same in size and form
symphonic (sim fän´ ik) related to a harmony of sounds
synoptic (si näp´ tik) taking a general view of the whole subject
telephonic (tel´ ə fän´ ik) relating to transmission of sound from a distance
thermogenic (thur´ mə jen´ ik) producing heat (Physiol.)

-ics Latin — science related to

astronautics (as´ trə nôt´ iks) technology of spacecraft design and building
hydronautics (hī´ drə nôt´ iks) related to the development of deep submersible vehicles

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-ion (-tion) Latin — state, condition, action

anthelion (ant´ hē´ y ən) bright spot occurring opposite the Sun
perihelion (per´ ə hē´ lē ən) point closest to the Sun in a planet's orbit (Astron.)

-ism Latin — act, state, condition

anachronism (ə nak´ rə niz´m) something out of place or time
atheism (ā´ thē iz´m) denial of the existence of a god
misoneism (mis´ ō nē´ iz´m) hatred of innovation or change
monotheism (män´ ə thē´ iz´m) belief in one god
neologism (nē äl´ ə jiz´m) new word or phrase
neogenesis (nē´ ō jen´ ə sis) new formation (as of tissue)
polytheism (päl´ i thē´ iz´m) belief in many gods
psychotheism (sī´ kō thē´ iz´m) doctrine that God is pure spirit

-ist Latin — one who

misogamist (mi säg´ ə məst) one who hates marriage
misologist (mi säl´ ə jist) one who hates reasoning

-itis Greek — inflammation

arthritis (är thrit´ is) inflammation of the joint
bronchitis (brän kīt´ is) inflammation of the air passages
dermatitis (dʉr´ mə tī´ tis) inflammation of the skin
encephalitis (en sef´ ə lī´ tis) inflammation of the brain
pododermatitis (pä dō dʉr´ mə tīt´ is) inflammation of skin tissue of the foot

-ium Latin — chemical element

chromium (krō´ mē əm) element used for making pigments

-logy (-ology) Greek — study of

cardiology (kär´ dē äl´ ə jē) study of the heart
chronology (krə näl´ ə jē) science of determining the order in which things occur
geochronology (jē´ ō krə näl´ ə jē) study of the ages of geologic events
geology (jē äl´ ə jē) study of the Earth
graphology (graf äl´ ə jē) study of handwriting
hydrogeology (hī´ drə jē äl´ ə jē) study of subsurface water movement through rocks
psychobiology (sī´ kō bī äl´ ə jē) study of relationship between biological processes and behavior
theology (thē äl´ ə jē) study of religion

-oid Greek — resembling

android (an´ droid) humanlike robot
anthropoid (an´ thrə poid´) resembling man
dermoid (dʉr´ moid) resembling skin (Med.)
gynecoid (jin´ ə koid´) physically resembling the female

-ology (-logy) Greek — study of, science

anthropology (an´ thrə päl´ ə jē) study of mankind
astrogeology (as´ trə jē äl´ ə jē) study of the structure and composition of heavenly bodies
astrology (a sträl´ ə jē) study of the influence of the stars on humans
bibliology (bib´ lē äl´ ə jē) history and science of books as physical objects
dermatology (dʉr´ mə täl´ ə jē) study of the skin
geology (jē äl´ ə jē) study of the Earth's structure
gynecology (gī´ nə käl´ ə jē) science of women's disorders (Med.)
hematology (hē´ mə täl´ ə jē) study of blood and its diseases (Med.)
ideology (ī´ dē äl´ ə jē) system of interrelated social beliefs and values
metrology (me träl´ ə jē) science of weights and measures
microbiology (mī´ krō bī äl´ ə jē) study of minute forms of life
nomology (nō mäl´ ə jē) science of laws and lawmaking (Phil.)
pathology (pə thäl´ ə jē) study of disease
philology (fi läl´ ə jē) study of a culture's language and literature (literally, a fondness for words)
phonology (fō näl´ ə jē) study of speech sounds
podology (pə däl´ ə jē) study of physiology of the feet (Med.)
psychopathology (sī´ kō pa thäl´ ə jē) study of mental illness

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somatology (sō´ mə täl´ ə jē) study of human physical characteristics (Anthro.)

-on Greek — quality, state

antithelion (ant´ hēl´ yən) bright spot opposite the Sun

-osis Greek — condition

dermatosis (dʉr´ mə tō´ sis) disease of the skin

psychosis (sī kō´ sis) condition of mental illness

-ous Latin— having the quality of

amorphous (ə môr´ fəs) without definite form, shapeless

amphibious (am fib´ ē əs) able to live on both land and water

androgynous (an dräj´ ə nəs) having both male and female characteristics

anonymous (ə nän´ ə məs) without a name

autogenous (ô täj´ ə nəs) produced from within, self-generating (Biol.)

autonomous (ô tän´ ə məs) self-governing, subject to one's own laws

exogenous (ek säj´ ə nəs) caused by a factor or agent outside the organism (Med.)

geogenous (jē´ äj´ ə nəs) growing on or in the ground

hypogenous (hī päj´ ə nəs) growing on the underside (Bot.)

hypogeous (hī´ pə jē´ əs) happening underground (Geol.)

monogynous (mə näj´ ə nəs) having only one wife at a time

onymous (än´ ə məs) having the writer's name

polyonymous (päl´ ē än´ ə məs) having many names

synchronous (sin´ krə nəs) occurring at the same time

synonymous (si nän´ ə məs) having a similar meaning

-sis Greek — action, process

antibiosis (an´ ti bī ō´ sis) association between organisms which is injurious to one of them

macrobiosis (mak´ rō bī´ ō´ sis) longevity

symbiosis (sim´ bī ō´ sis) living together

-y Greek — state, quality, act

agronomy (ə grän´ ə mē) management of farm land

anarchy (an´ ər kē) absence of rule

androcracy (an´ dräk´ rə sē) political and social rule by men

anthroponomy (an´ thrə pän´ ə mē) natural laws of human development as they relate to the environment

antilogy (an til´ ə jē) contradiction in terms or ideas

antinomy (an tin´ ə mē) opposition of one law to another

antipathy (an tip´ ə thē) feeling of dislike or opposition towards something

antiphony (an tif´ ə nē) opposition of sounds between two groups

antisymmetry (an´ ti si´ met rē) opposing, irregular properties

apathy (ap´ ə thē) lack of feeling

astrography (ə sträg´ rə fē) mapping of the planets and stars

astrometry (ə sträm´ ə trē) measurement of the positions and distances of stars

astronomy (ə strän´ ə mē) science dealing with the order of celestial bodies

autobiography (ôt´ ə bī ä´ grə fē) person's life story written by himself

autocracy (ô tä´ krə sē) rule by one person with unlimited power

bibliography (bib´ lē äg´ rə fē) list of books

biography (bī äg´ rə fē) written story of someone's life

biometry (bī äm´ ə trē) statistical analysis of biological observations and phenomena

biopsy (bī´ äp' sē) removal and examination of tissue from a living body

bronchophony (bräŋ´ käf´ ə nē) sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope over healthy lungs (Med.)

cacophony (kə käf´ ə nē) harsh sound, dissonance

cardiopathy (kär´ dē äp´ ə thē) disease of the heart

diathermy (dī´ ə thʉr´ mē) generation of heat in body tissue by electric current (Med.)

entomology (en´ tə mäl´ ə jē) branch of zoology that deals with insects

eulogy (yōō´ lə jē) speech in praise of someone

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eunomy (yo͞o´ nə mē) civil order under good laws; good government
euphony (yo͞o´ fə nē) pleasing or sweet sound
geochrony (jē´ äk´ rə nē) system of time divisions used in the study of the Earth
geography (jē äg´ rə fē) description of the Earth's features
gynarchy (jin´ är´ kē) rule by women
gynocracy (ji´ näk´ rə sē) government by women
hydronymy (hī drän´ ə mē) naming or names of bodies of water
hydrotherapy (hī´ drō ther´ ə pē) treatment of disease or injury by the use of baths, etc.
ideocracy (īdē´ äk´ rə sē) government based on an all-embracing idea or theory
ideogeny (id´ ē äj´ ə nē) origin of ideas (Phil.)
lithography (li thäg´ rə fē) process of printing from a metal (originally stone) plate
mesocracy (mə zäk´ rə sē) government by the middle classes
misogyny (mi säj´ ə nē) hatred of women
monarchy (män´ ər kē) rule by one person
neocracy (nē´ äk´ rə sē) government by those new to government
neography (nē äg´ rə fē) new system or method of writing
optometry (äp täm´ ə trē) testing of eyes to measure vision
philanthropy (fi lan´ thrə pē) love of mankind
philogyny (fi läj´ ə nē) fondness for women
philology (fi läl´ ə jē) study of a culture's language and literature (literally, a fondness for words)
phonopathy (fə näp´ ə thē) speech disorder
polyandry (päl´ ē an´ drē) practice of having two or more husbands at one time
polygamy (pə lig´ ə mē) having more than one spouse at the same time
sympathy (sim´ pə thē) supporting another's viewpoint, ability to share another's feelings
synarchy (sin´ ər kē) joint rule
telemetry (tə lem´ ə trē) measurement of the distance of an object from an observer
telepathy (tə lep´ ə thē) communication between minds
telethermometry (tel´ ə thər mäm´ ə trē) process for taking remote temperature measurements
theonomy (thē ä´ nə mē) governed by a god; divine rule
theopathy (thē äp´ ə thē) intense absorption in religious devotion
triarchy (trī´ är kē) rule or government by three persons
somatometry (sō´ mə täm´ ə trē) related to body measurement (Anthro.)

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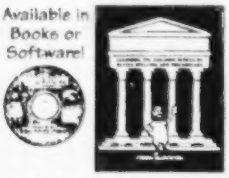

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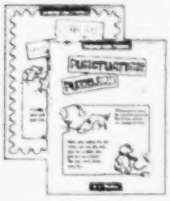

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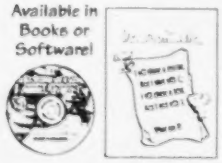

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